

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 446.—VOL. XVII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE LATE ATTACK UPON MARSHAL HAYNAU.



THE COAL-CELLAR AT THE "GEORGE," BANKSIDE.



THE BED-ROOM IN WHICH MARSHAL HAYNAU WAS CONCEALED.



ESCAPE OF MARSHAL HAYNAU IN THE POLICE GALLEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



## THE ATTACK UPON MARSHAL HAYNAU.

SINCE the publication of our last week's Journal, some additional details of this affair have been collected, but they do not differ materially from the particulars we have already given. It appears that no sooner had the Marshal written his name in the visitors' book at Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's Brewery, than a commotion was visible in the office, and ere many minutes had elapsed, several of the clerks and collectors were seen to leave the brewery hastily, and in a short space of time the carters, draymen, and others from the opposite premises of the establishment, with a host of labourers from the neighbouring Borough-market congregated outside the gates of the brewery. Some of them were armed with long carters' whips, and others had long cane brooms. The General had been shown over most of the departments, and had arrived at the stables, when the series of assaults commenced.

On his escape from the brewery, and, with his nephew and interpreter, reaching the street, they were met with the most fearful yells and execrations from the mob who had collected outside the gates. Some of the carters, who were in waiting with their heavy whips, cried out, "Oh, this is the fellow that flogged the women, is it!" and instantly commenced lashing him with all their might. The Marshal then quickened his speed, but the mob, which had considerably increased, crowded round him, and all that could get near him were kicking and pushing him, and crying, "He's a murderer; give it him!" "Down with the Austrian butcher!" "Shove him into the river." With some difficulty he contrived to reach the corner of Bankside, when he was knocked down, and an attempt was made by the more excited of the populace to drag him away. His nephew and interpreter, however, managed to keep hold of him, and again got him upon his legs. He then made another effort to get away between his attendants. The mob, however, followed him up, and lashed, pelted, and hooted him most furiously. Several gentlemen who witnessed the attack made an attempt to protect the Marshal, who seemed to be fast sinking from exhaustion and ill-usage, while his interpreter implored the mob not to kill him. Two young men in the service of Mr. Winter, the ironmonger, in Bankside, met the men, and endeavoured to restrain them, but in vain. Another rush was made at him; his hat was thrown high into the air amid loud derisive shouts, and his clothes nearly torn off his back. By this time the party had reached the George, on Bankside, and in the confusion the General succeeded in getting from the mob, and running into the house. The nephew and interpreter remained at the door as long as it was practicable; they, however, were soon compelled to seek shelter inside, the mob beating them and rushing up-stairs. In an instant, the lower part of the house was filled by the mob, while hundreds collected in front. Loud were the cries—"Out with the butcher!" "Drag the murderer out!" "Down with the wretch!" Several rooms were then entered, but the Marshal could not be found. Several men scaled the front of the house, and got into the front room windows. The nephew and interpreter were found on the landing, but the object of their fury was nowhere to be seen. In a few moments a loud yell proceeded from the back part of the premises: some coalheavers had discovered the Marshal crouched in a dust-bin attached to the house. By the hair of his head they dragged him out, shouting, "We have got the Austrian woman flogger!" This announcement was received with almost frantic cheers by the mob outside the house, and the Marshal was about being dragged along the passage into the streets, when his cries attracted the sympathy of some strangers, who, with the aid of his nephew and interpreter, succeeded in getting him from the grasp of his assailants, and in locking him up in one of the bedrooms, while others stood sentry at the door, and prevented it being forced. On the arrival of the police, the fury of the mob was quelled: the inspector, on entering the house, found the General seated on the edge of a bed, much exhausted, and complaining severely of the pain he endured from the injuries inflicted upon him. Under the protection of a strong body of police, he at length ventured to make for the Thames police galley that was lying at the foot of the stairs fronting the George. Getting safely into the boat, it was rowed to Waterloo Bridge. A cab was then procured, and the exhausted Marshal was then conveyed to Morley's Hotel, Charing-cross. When he took his departure from Bankside, he was greeted with yells, and his hat was thrown into the river after him.

During the remainder of that day, the General was confined to his bed at his hotel. On Friday, he was still suffering from the injuries he had sustained. He was visited by several of the Austrian nobles and others resident in London; and, in the course of Friday night, he took his leave.

It has been mentioned that the firm of Barclay and Perkins had suspended the whole of the hands employed on the establishment. Such, however, is not the case. Although the firm greatly regretted the occurrence, they did not see that any good would result by their adopting such a course. And in order that the excitement may be allayed in every possible manner, the signature of General "Haynau," in the visitors' book, has been obliterated.

## TOTAL LOSS OF THE "INDIAN" INDIAMAN.

This fine Indianman, 500 tons burden, was wrecked on her outward voyage from England to Bombay, on a reef of rocks named the Cargados Garayos, or Rarereit-bank, with a melancholy loss of human life. The annexed narrative is from a gentleman who was a passenger on board:—

"Nothing of any note occurred until the night of the 4th of April last, when, at eight o'clock, the captain informed us, that, if his reckoning was correct, we should either be clear or very nearly upon the Cargados reef. Being rather taken aback at the cool way in which he expressed himself, I ran forward to the fore-castle, followed by the captain and one of the passengers. Twenty minutes had not elapsed before I distinctly saw breakers ahead, which I immediately pointed out to the captain, who turned to one of the seamen standing near him at the time (named Peter Martin), and asked him if he thought they were breakers. He replied, 'Yes, they are.' At the same time the look-out man on the foreyard sang out, 'Breakers ahead.' We were then going six knots, with the starboard tacks about two points free, wind east, steering north. The captain ordered the helm to be put up, and she fell off to the W.N.W., and in a few minutes she had taken me to write she struck, at first slightly, then went on with a fearful crash, starting every timber in her, pieces of wreck floating up all round us. We saw in a moment that all hopes of saving the vessel were at end, as she heeled over to the leeward suddenly, the sea making a clear break over her every roller. This was the work of a few minutes only. Three parts of the crew were by this time on their knees, crying and making the most frantic appeals to Heaven for aid. All order and discipline were now at an end. The carpenter and two seamen attempted to cut away the masts; but owing, I suppose, to the excitement of the moment, they cut away the masts rigging only. The masts, of course, went by the board; but, being still attached to the vessel by the lee rigging, and falling over to seaward, they served as a battering-ram, beating the vessel to pieces every successive roller. After the first burst of excitement was over, a simultaneous rush was made for the boats, but we found that the only one that was available was the starboard quarter-boat; the other two had been staved to pieces by the wreck. The captain was not slow in taking to our only apparent chance of escape—the remaining boat—eight of the seamen speedily following him. They shoved off, but pulled back once or twice near to the vessel, asking for water and bread, which, of course, it was out of our power to supply them with. He then pulled away altogether, which was the last we saw of him. The ship by this time was breaking up fast; the stern-frame burst out, and was thrown up on the starboard quarter, and in a few minutes afterwards she parted amidships, leaving thirteen persons exposed to the fury of the surf on the forepart of the starboard board-side, where we remained till the morning broke. The tide turned about this time from ebb to flood, when the rollers came in with redoubled violence, and dashed the remainder of the wreck into pieces. All were immediately buffeting with the waves. Sharks innumerable surrounding us on all sides, which very much increased the terrors of our situation. Owing to my being hurled on the rocks by the surf two or three times, I lost my senses, and was perfectly unconscious as to what occurred till I found myself resting on a spar with a sailor. I found that the ship had gone to pieces, and that five of our comrades had perished. Water surrounded us in every direction, with nothing in view but one or two small sandbanks, and those a long distance off. By night we had constructed a rude kind of raft, on which we slept; but as the tide ebbed and was grounded, and, with the exception of our heads, we were literally sleeping in the water, cold and wretched, but still, comparatively speaking, safe. We remained on the raft in this state two days and nights, the sun scorching us by day, and the wind, owing to our being wet, making us dreadfully cold at night. On Sunday, the third day, having found a small quantity of oatmeal, we determined to start for the nearest sandbank. A sixty-gallon cask of beer, two six-dozen cases of wine, a piece of bad pork, and the oatmeal, were the only things saved from the wreck. We turned the raft, and after a severe day's work reached the bank about sunset, and once more put our feet upon dry land. We had only eaten once, and then but sparingly. Thus we lived fourteen days and nights, subsisting on sharks' flesh and the wine and beer we saved. Not a drop of water was to be had. On the 20th of April we saw a vessel to the leeward of us, and endeavoured to attract her attention by means of a boat-hook and a shirt attached; but she did not or would not see us. The next day, about one hour before sunset, another vessel hove in sight, and about the same spot the ship of the previous evening was seen. We again hoisted our signal, and walked about the bank, to show there were living creatures on it. We thought she did not see us; and, after taking our allowance of oatmeal and sharks' flesh, we lay down for the night's rest. In a short time, however, we were alarmed by the barking of our dog, and, on getting on our legs, discovered, to our delight, a boat close in upon the sand. She belonged to the vessel we had seen in the evening. The mate and one of the passengers went on board that night, and the rest of the survivors were taken off the next morning, when we were conveyed safely to the Mauritius."

The ship and cargo were insured for £25,000.

The General Post-office of France has announced in this country, that it will receive tenders for the supply of 6,300,000 kilogrammes of coals, being for one year's consumption.

The pictures lately purchased at the King of Holland's sale have just been placed in the Louvre. They are to be exhibited in a short time.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury have directed Mr. G. Cornwell Lewis, one of their secretaries, to acquaint the Commissioners of Customs, that their Lordships are pleased to authorise them, in all instances when pearls are imported into this country, to charge the duty upon the setting only (the stones themselves being admitted free of duty), as is now the case with respect to diamonds, under an order of their Lordships, dated April, 1817, on the subject.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Danish army and the troops of Schleswig-Holstein have at length broken the quiet which they have observed for some time past. We are apprised, by accounts from Altona, of the 9th inst., that a smart action took place on the 8th instant along the whole line of the outposts. The left wing of the Holsteiners were driven back upon Suderstapel, but being reinforced by another detachment, they advanced anew, and forced the Danes back upon the Treene; 58 captured Danes were taken to Rendsburg, and the wounded of the 1st Rifles (on nine waggons) were conveyed to Heide. The centre of the Holstein army had advanced to Jagel (near Schleswig) and Breckendorf.

## GERMAN STATES.

Accounts from Berlin of the 7th inst. contain the following protocol of the ratification of the treaty of peace between Denmark and 18 states of the Union, exchanged on the previous evening at the residence of the English Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Howard:—

## "PROTOCOL."

"The undersigned, M. de Bieleke, Chargé d'Affaires of his Danish Majesty to the Court of Prussia, and M. de Sydow, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of Prussia to the Helvetic Confederation, charged by their respective Governments with the exchange of the acts confirming the ratification of the treaty of peace, concluded under the mediation of Great Britain, on the 2nd July last, between his Majesty the King of Denmark and his Majesty the King of Prussia, in his name and in that of the Germanic Confederation, met for this purpose, at the invitation of Mr. Howard, Chargé d'Affaires of her Britannic Majesty, at the residence of the representative of the mediating Power.

"The undersigned having produced and read the instruments of ratification, to wit—M. de Bieleke 17 copies of the act (signed by his Majesty the King of Denmark), and M. de Sydow the acts signed by his Majesty the King of Prussia, their Royal Highnesses the Grand Dukes of Baden, of Saxe-Weimar, and of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, their Ducal Highnesses the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen, of Saxe-Altenburg, of Anhalt-Dessau, and of Bemburg, their Serene Highnesses the Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Sonderhausen, her Serene Highness the Princess of Waldeck, their Serene Highnesses the Princes of Lippe-Deimold, of Reuss (elder), and of Reuss (younger), the Senates of the Free Towns of Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

"The undersigned having found the instruments in good and due form, proceeded to the exchange.

"M. de Bieleke declared on this occasion, in the name of his Government, that in lending itself to the partial exchange, at the recommendation of the mediating Power, it retained the hope that, as the present act does not yet contain all the States belonging to the Germanic Confederation, no delay will occur in his reception of the complement necessary to verify the ratification of this treaty for the totality of the States forming this Confederation. In faith of which the undersigned have signed the present protocol, made in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Berlin, this 6th September, 1850. (Signed) "BIELEKE.  
"HENRY HOWARD.  
"VON SYDOW."

## UNITED STATES.

We have accounts this week from New York to the 30th ult., but they are of little interest.

Dr. Webster was hanged on the 30th ult., at Boston, for the murder of Dr. Parkman; but this fact having been telegraphed to Halifax, we are, until next mail, without precise details of the execution.

At Washington, the only political news of any importance is the passage of the Fugitive Slaves Bill, and the continuation of the warm discussion upon the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The recent elections throughout the country were decidedly favourable to the Whig party; the effect of a decidedly Whig Administration beginning already to tell upon the mass of the people; and President Fillmore's policy being, moreover, generally approved.

"EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The annexed letter has been received by the secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company from Sir John Ross, giving an account of the progress of his expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. It will be recollected the expedition sailed from Scotland on the 23d of May last:—"Felix" Discovery Vessel, Holsteinborg, 4 June, 1850.—My dear Sir,—I leave this with the Danish Resident at Holsteinborg, merely to say that we have safely arrived here, after a fair passage; and although we experienced two heavy gales, we sustained no damage, while we had ample proof of both the *Felix* and the *Mary* being excellent sea boats as well as good sailors; in short, they are both everything we could desire. As I do not expect this will reach you till October, as it will go by the Danish government vessel that leaves this in September, I shall not send my accounts, vouchers, &c., being in hopes that I shall overtake the transport *Emma Eugenia* at Whaleside Island, or at least some homeward bound vessel that will reach England before that time. My object in coming here was to obtain a Danish interpreter who understands the Esquimaux language, and before I close this I shall be able to say if I have succeeded. We overtook the Danish Government brig *Titus*, 31 days from Copenhagen, parted with her on the 16th of June, and arrived here four days before her, although we had the *Mary* in tow. I have only to add that we are all well and in high spirits, and that I am yours very faithfully, John Ross.—A. Barclay, Esq.—P. S. I have the pleasure to add that I have succeeded in obtaining an Esquimaux who understands the Danish language; and, having now made all the preparations necessary for our arduous undertaking, we are now getting under weigh. I intend first to try to get across at once, and, if I fail in that, to follow the usual course up the east side of Baffin's Bay, &c."

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Washington correspondent of the *New York Express*, writing from the former city, under Aug. 7, thus adverts to a case which has excited much interest there:—"The runaway slaves have been so numerous of late in these parts, under the instigation of the Abolitionists here and elsewhere, that the owners of this species of property have become very much alarmed, and hence are disposed to remove them to safer parts of the United States, or to sell them to slave-traders. A cruel incident of this kind is exciting great sympathy at present. The family of William Williams, the coachman of Presidents Polk, Taylor, and Fillmore, were suddenly on Friday morning seized by a slave-trader, and taken from their homes in this city off to Baltimore, to be sent to New Orleans. His wife, over fifty years of age, three daughters, and three grandchildren were thus snatched from him in an hour, to a fate worse to him than death, to be sold south to the highest bidder, and separated from him and each other. The poor man wrung his hands, rolled on the ground, was nearly crazed, in fact, by the dreadful parting. After many years' toil, he very recently purchased his own freedom, but his family were owned by some one in New Orleans. The President, feeling deeply for his distress, gave him money, and let him go to Baltimore to see them again. Williams found the trader would take the sum of 3200 dollars for them, and returned with the hope of raising that amount here to redeem them. A petition was drawn up, and to-day circulated about the city and House of Representatives, setting forth the fact, and asking for assistance, which was so promptly rendered that the prospect is, in the language of Williams himself, 'very fair.' The President, Mr. Webster, General Scott, and a number of senators, members, and citizens have contributed sums of from five to fifty dollars. Mr. Corcoran gave two hundred dollars, which was the price asked for the aged wife, and he made her 'free' at once. Besides doing this, Mr. Corcoran has purchased one of the women, who has lived in his family for some years; Mrs. Commander Paterson, another; and Mrs. General Towson, a third, who lived with her some years past. So the children, for whom 15000 dollars were asked, only remain to be purchased by their grandfather, and he is in a fair way of raising this money. [Such is the melancholy story of the coachman of three Presidents, in the nineteenth century, in the model republic.]

The Bishop of Oxford, Mr. Page Wood, M.P., and Mr. Roundell Palmer, Q.C., M.P., have consented to act as adjudicators of a prize of one hundred guineas for the best Essay on the Laws respecting the Protection of Women, offered by the Society for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women.

MAILS TO THE BRAZILS.—The council of the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool have resolved to memorialise the Lords of the Treasury in favour of Liverpool as a port of departure for the steam mail service to the Brazils.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—A shocking shipwreck was reported at Lloyd's on Tuesday, namely that of the total loss of the ship *Bridgetown*, belonging to Liverpool, having on board 399 passengers, emigrants for America, whose escape, considering the fearful circumstances of the wreck, is most miraculous. The ship, which was nearly 1000 tons burden, sailed from the port above mentioned on the 4th of July last, under the command of Captain John Mills. She was bound to Quebec, and accomplished the passage across the Atlantic by the 3rd of the following month, August. The succeeding night witnessed the destruction of the ship. They had sighted the banks of Newfoundland, and were bearing to the southward with light breezes and foggy weather, when, about midnight, she went upon a rock at Clam Cove, between Cape Ballard and Cape Race. The force with which she struck instantly aroused the emigrants, who rushed upon deck in a state of great excitement. The first object sought by the master was to run the ship towards the coast, which, though not seen, was supposed to be close at hand, and then getting out the boats, fortunately succeeded in persuading his "living freight" to follow his instructions. The female emigrants were then got into the boats, and these having been safely put ashore the boats returned, and eventually, after considerable exertion, the whole of the remainder were saved, except three children, who were lost in the confusion, and were supposed to have perished in the ship, which shortly foundered in five fathoms of water and is a total loss. The poor emigrants lost everything they possessed. Amidst these misfortunes, a gang of desperate wreckers visited the spot, and carried off the little property that was cast up from the wreck. The vessel was but partially insured.

EMIGRATION OF ORPHANS AND DESERTED CHILDREN.—By a recent Act of Parliament, Poor-law guardians are authorised to make provision out of the poor-rates for the emigration of deserted children, having no settlements in the parishes of the unions. No emigration is to take place without the consent of the parties subscribed before magistrates.

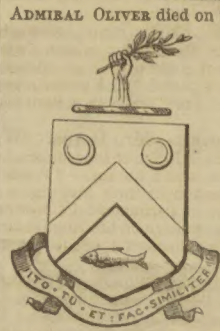
General Haynau arrived at Ostend on Saturday morning, and left shortly afterwards for Cologne.

"A Coethen is adjoined politically with Dessau; so that in fact eighteen States assent."  
† Davis's Straits—about 67 deg. 30 min. N. lat.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## ADMIRAL ROBERT DUDLEY OLIVER.

ADMIRAL OLIVER died on the 1st inst., in his 84th year, of paralysis, at Dalkey, near Dublin. The gallant officer was second son of the Venerable John Oliver, Archdeacon of Ardagh, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Dr. John Ryder, Archbishop of Tuam, and grandson of Robert Oliver, Esq., of Castle Oliver, county Limerick, by Susanna his wife, daughter and co-heir of James Knight, Esq. His family has been for centuries of the highest consideration. He entered the Royal Navy, 13th of May, 1779, and during the subsequent thirty years saw good service. In 1782 he shared in Rodney's famous action of the 12th April; in 1794, received the rank of Commander for his gallant participation in the capture of *La Revolutionnaire*; and, in 1804-5, being then in command of the *Melpomene*, was engaged in the blockade of the French coast. On two occasions he conducted the bombardment of Havre. We have not space to refer to the various captures Captain Oliver made, or to add more to this brief notice of his career, than that he was for a considerable time employed at the blockade of New York and other places on the American coast. He became Rear-Admiral, 12th August, 1819, and full Admiral, 23rd November, 1841. He married, in June, 1805, Mary, only daughter of the late Sir Charles Saxton, Bart., and had five sons and one daughter.



## THE REV JAMES INGRAM, D.D., F.S.A., PRESIDENT OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

This learned antiquary and accomplished scholar died on the 5th inst., aged 78, after a short illness, at his lodgings, Trinity College. Dr. Ingram derived his descent from an ancient and highly respectable family, which was possessed of property at Codford St. Mary, Wilts, for very many years. In 1800, he proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts; in 1808, to that of Bachelor of Divinity; and, in 1824, to that of D.D. In the last-named year he was elected President of Trinity College, on the death of Dr. Thomas Lee.

The most popular of Dr. Ingram's literary works—his "Memorials of Oxford"—appeared in 1827. He was, besides, author of "A Translation of the Saxon Chronicle," "An Inaugural Lecture on the Utility of Anglo-Saxon Literature," an edition of "Quintilian de Institutione Oratorio," and "A Topographical Memoir of Codford St. Mary."

As an antiquary, the venerable gentleman ranked very high; and his assistance to the archaeologist cause was much sought and prized by that body at the meeting held last year at Salisbury, where the doctor read a paper descriptive of his own discoveries and researches in Roman antiquities.

Dr. Ingram was a widower, without issue, and has left no very near relatives except a niece, Miss Carpenter, who resided with him at Oxford at the period of his decease. His family lie interred in the parish church of Codford, to which he was a munificent benefactor.

## THE VERY REV. HOLT WARING, DEAN OF DROMORE.

The rev. gentleman, who had attained the age of 84, was nephew and heir of the late Samuel Waring, Esq., of Warrington, High Sheriff of Downshire, and represented a branch of the Lancashire family of Waring, which was established in Ireland *temp.* Queen Mary. He was born in 1766, the son of Holt Waring, Esq., by Anne his wife, daughter of the Very Rev. William Fern, Dean of Elphin; and married, in 1793, Elizabeth Mary, daughter of the Rev. Averell Daniel, Rector of Lifford, and had five daughters, the fourth of whom, Frances Grace, is the wife of her cousin, Henry Waring, Esq., of Newry.

## BARONESS ROTHSCHILD.

The death of this respected lady occurred at her seat, Gunnersbury Park, near Ealing, on the 5th inst. On Sunday the 25th ult. the Baroness was seized with determination of blood to the head, and the symptoms increased until half-past twelve on Thursday the 5th, when death terminated her sufferings. Baroness Rothschild was third daughter of Levi Barent Cohen, merchant of London. She was born in 1782, and married, in 1806, Nathan Meyer Rothschild, the great capitalist, by whom she had four sons and three daughters; viz. Lionel, a Baron of the Austrian empire, and M.P. for the city of London; Anthony (Sir), Bart., of Grosvenor-place; Nathaniel; Meyer; Charlotte, wife of her cousin Anselme de Rothschild; Hannah Meyer, married in 1839 to the Hon. Henry Fitzroy, and Louisa, wife of Meyer Charles Rothschild, of Frankfurt.

## CHIEF JUSTICE DOHERTY.

The Right Hon. John Doherty, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, was the scion of a highly respectable family. He was related, on his mother's side, to George Canning, and on his father's, to Colonel Verner. Mr. Doherty was called to the Irish bar in 1804, and, after some years of laborious obscurity, rose to great eminence in his profession, both as a lawyer and an advocate. He became one of the leading and most popular men of his day; his society, on account of the peculiar blandness of his manners and the richness of his humour, being everywhere admired and courted. Mr. Doherty entered the House of Commons as M.P. for Kilkenny, and his first speech established his reputation there: he was remarkable for the force and sarcasm of his eloquence. In the course of his short senatorial career, his encounters in the House with the late Mr. O'Connell are memorable instances of his ready powers of victoriously contesting with mighty antagonists. Mr. Doherty was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1828, and was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas there in 1830, an office which he continued to fill with great dignity and ability till the period of his demise. This estimable and upright Judge, to the grief of all who knew him, died suddenly on the 9th instant, at Beaumaris. By his wife, who was a daughter of Charles William Wall, Esq., of Koolnamuck House, county of Waterford, he leaves a large family to deplore his loss.

## A ROYAL DOCUMENT.

During the past week a legal instrument has been brought into the Registry of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, bearing the signatures of her Majesty the Queen, and of his Majesty the King of Hanover, and also that of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester (the Princess Mary).

The circumstance which has led to the requirement of this document arose from the death of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cambridge, who, as the brother, was the administrator of the effects of her late Royal Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

It is thought that the late Duke of Cambridge had left unadministered his Royal sister's effects, and the King of Hanover and the Duchess of Gloucester (her brother and sister), who were the next entitled to represent the estate of the Princess Sophia, having declined to accept the same, her Majesty the Queen, as the niece, and also entitled to a distributive share which her father (his Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent) would have taken if living, then also became entitled to represent the estate of the late Princess Sophia.

By this Document, technically termed a Proxy of Renunciation, her Majesty the Queen of England, the King of Hanover, and the Duchess of Gloucester, have each renounced their claim and right to such representation; and the grant of administration of the goods so left unadministered of the late Princess Sophia of Gloucester, it is understood, will be obtained by his Royal Highness the present Duke of Cambridge.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

The Bishop of Winchester will hold visitations at Chichester, on Tuesday, the 17th September; at Storrington, on Thursday, the 19th; at Lewes, on Tuesday, the 24th; and at Hastings, on Thursday, the 26th.

The Bishop of Ripon will commence his triennial visitation at the Cathedral, Ripon, on Monday, the 9th September; Halifax, on Tuesday, the 10th; Wakefield, on Wednesday, the 11th; Leeds, on Thursday, the 12th; Skipton, on Friday, the 13th.

The Archbishop of York has intimated his intention of holding a general ordination in York Minster on Sunday, the 22nd inst.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough's next ordination is appointed to be held on Sunday, the 1st of December.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERENCES.—The Lord Bishop of Peterborough has appointed the Rev. B. G. Bridges, Rector of Oringbury, co. Northampton, a Rural Dean. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. E. William, to Hernant, Montgomeryshire. The Rev. A. J. E. Bowyer Smyth, to Attleborough Major and Attleborough Minor, Norfolk. The Rev. M. S. Suckling, to Shipmeadow, Suffolk. The Rev. G. L. W. Horton, to Garboldisham, Norfolk. The Rev. R. Morris, to Fryern Barnet, Middlesex. The Rev. R. C. Burton, to Taverham, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. C. P. Williams, to Llandwelly, Glamorganshire. The Rev. R. H. Killick, to Urchfont, Wilts. The Rev. R. N. Blaker, to Ifield. The Rev. H. H. Duke, to Westbury, Wilts. Rev. James Carvin Young, to the curacy of Brigstock, county of Northampton, diocese Peterborough. Rev. T. R. Tuck, to Redmill, Leicestershire. Rev. W. Murton, to Sutton and Upton, Northamptonshire. Rev. Samuel Warren, to Markfield, Leicestershire.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of respect and esteem:—To the Rev. Dr. Carsham, Vicar of Mansfield, a beautiful silver pocket communion service. To the Rev. W. H. White a purse of sovereigns, from the inhabitants of Ferrybridge. To the Rev. David James a purse of fifty guineas, from the inhabitants of Kirkdale.

The *Köln Zeitung* publishes a telegraphic dispatch from Athens of the 3d inst., which announced that Korfio Tanis, the Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, had been shot.

A regular steam communication between Liverpool and Trieste will commence on the 20th instant.

The Dartmoor prisons are expected to be occupied, in the course of six weeks, by a limited number of convicts, who will be employed in tilling the adjoining land.



## COUNTRY NEWS.

**REPRESENTATION OF HEREFORDSHIRE.**—The *Hereford Journal* announces that Mr. Booker is now a candidate for that county.

**REPRESENTATION OF LYMINGTON.**—The Protectionist Association of this borough have forwarded an address to Mr. Mackinnon, in which they inform the honourable gentleman that he does not possess their confidence, and that they will oppose his re-election at any future period. The uniform support which Mr. Mackinnon has given to the policy of Free Trade is assigned as the reason for this manifestation of political feeling.

**REPRESENTATION OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.**—Mr. Herbert Wynn, who has announced himself as a candidate for the suffrage of the electors, issued an address on Monday morning, in the course of which he says—"I shall desire to secure to the agricultural interest protection for their just rights; and to co-operate with the friends of that interest in Parliament in relieving it from the distress which our recent legislation has inflicted on the English farmer; and I shall oppose any proposal to admit into Parliament the enemies of the Christian religion."

**RE-OPENING OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LIVERPOOL.**—On Sunday last this fine edifice was re-opened, after a lapse of ten weeks, which had been occupied in the renovation of the whole of the oak carving and oak work of the interior, and the decoration of such portions as admitted of the application of the artist's taste and skill. For adornments of such a necessary and beautifying character (but which had been unaccountably neglected for many years) the congregation is indebted to the liberality of the churchwardens, whose efforts will not fail to be appreciated as they deserve. The decorations (which are executed in a high style of art) are most conspicuous in the refreshing and varnishing of the fine oak carving, particularly of the splendid and elaborate device over the communion table, and in the great ceiling and groined side arches, which latter are painted a delicate lilac, the cornices, pilasters, and pillars being of a light stone colour, and the capitals white, etched with gold. The counterpieces of the arches are relieved by dead white, with gilded drops, and those of the great ceiling are all richly gilt. The effect of this portion of the wall is pleasing in the extreme, and reflects no little credit on the discrimination and skill of the decorator. In the altar window a tasteful improvement has been effected by the introduction of a crimson bordering, which well accords with the rich florid character of the wall itself. The whole of the panelling, including the front of the galleries, organ, &c., has also been renovated and varnished, and the inside of the pews grained to match. The organ pipes are richly gilt, and the communion, as well as baptismal, panelling re-lettered and ornamented in a pleasing style. The trusses and beams of the gallery are newly painted, so as to correspond with the general effect of the wood-work decoration. The corporate pews are beautifully furnished.

**THE SCOTCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—THE NEW PRAYER BOOK.—At a special meeting of the Episcopal Synod held at Edinburgh on Monday, for the purpose of considering an attempt recently made to introduce into the Episcopal Church of Scotland a Prayer Book unsanctioned by its authority, and intended to occupy the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, the following resolutions were agreed to:—

1. The Synod of Edinburgh, in the first place, resolve respectfully to address the Right Reverend the College of Bishops, in order to testify their grateful acknowledgments for the communication of their synodical decision against the Prayer Book recently published, and to express their regret that the said Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, according to the use of the Church of Scotland, &c.—Edinburgh, 1849.

2. This Synod express their regret and astonishment at an assumption of power so unconstitutional and so dangerous to the peace of their Communion as that of issuing a Prayer Book for the use of the Church, without the authority of a General Synod or Convocation; and they humbly pray that their spiritual fathers in Christ will take decisive steps for the assertion of their authority as governors of the Church, and as the guardians of her existing laws—authorities which, by the continued publication and advertisement of this book, they regret to find has lately been resisted and denied; and further, this Synod earnestly implore their right reverend fathers to issue such a pastoral declaration as shall satisfy the members of the Episcopal Church in this country, and also make known to the Bishops of the United Churches of England and Ireland, and of the colonies, and to that of the Episcopal Church in America, that this Prayer Book is not put forth under any competent authority, and that it is not recognised as a formulary having the sanction of any law of the Church.

**PROPOSED ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH ACROSS THE MERSEY.**—Experiments are about to be tried on the Mersey with the view of carrying an electric telegraph line across the river from Liverpool to Birkenhead, and it is hoped the dock authorities will now no longer delay to fulfil their long-entertained idea of establishing wires northward along the shore to Formby, &c., and westward to Bidston. No question can exist of the importance of such a measure, so largely calculated as it is to render the existing marine telegraph effective in foggy weather. On the occurrence of a mist, or an east wind, Liverpool, under the existing system, is entirely prevented from obtaining intelligence of ships off the harbour, waiting steam, &c.; and we trust the opportunity will not now be permitted to lie unimproved. The wire to be used will resemble that in use for the telegraph across the British Channel.

**THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—On Wednesday, another splendid Roman Catholic church was opened at Sheffield with great pomp. Many bishops were present, and about forty of the secular and regular clergy. The decorations are very splendid, and the entire building manifests neither a lack of zeal nor money.

**POSTAL REGULATIONS IN SOUTH WALES.**—The recent alterations in the route of the London mail, by which letters are forwarded from the metropolis and the west of England into South Wales *via* Bristol, and across the river Severn at the Old Passage, instead of through Gloucester, has caused much dissatisfaction and inconvenience at Swansea and other towns on the route. The grievance lies in the fact that the mail in crossing the passage is subject to the delays and irregularities inseparable from that mode of transit, and that in the winter time these inconveniences will be much increased. A short time ago the London mail was delayed two hours before its arrival in Swansea, and this too in the summer season. Other delays have arisen, and, in consequence, the inhabitants anticipate that when the winter really sets in, their correspondence, instead of arriving at eight a.m. at Swansea, will not reach them until eleven and twelve o'clock. To the west of Swansea a postal delay is of much consequence, as it reduces the opportunity for reply by return to a very short time: at Llanelly not more than two hours remaining. At Carmarthen the time is still less. The inhabitants are about to memorialize the proper authorities on the subject.

The Dundee Short Time Committee has been dissolved; but it is alleged that the factory operatives of that place are dissatisfied with the compromise of which the act of last session is the result. The *Dundee Advertiser* says they are preparing to agitate again for the shortening of factory labour to its former limits.

**THE MOORS AND THE RIVERS.**—We learn from our Scotch contemporaries that the sport upon the moors has, upon the whole, been very good during the past week; and in the forests the deer-shooting has been everything that could be desired. In the rivers in the north of Sutherland the sport has been very indifferent; but in the Ness, particularly on the upper waters, anglers have been very successful. From all parts we hear that game is more than usually abundant. The birds, however, are very strong upon the wing, and the sportsmen have, in the majority of instances, returned with light bags.

**CLEVER CAPTURE.**—A Mr. Frederick Oliver Rawlinson, confidential clerk in the employ of Messrs. Daunt and Co., merchants, Liverpool, who had absconded, taking with him a large sum of money, has been apprehended through an ingenious device of the head of the Manchester Detective Police (Mr. Beswick), at Birmingham. Rawlinson had been traced to Manchester, but there lost sight of. The case was consequently placed in Mr. Beswick's hands, who, learning that the gentleman had paid his addresses to a lady in the neighbourhood, visited her with a view to making inquiries concerning Rawlinson's present concealment. She refused for a long time to make any disclosure, but at length said he had gone to London, and had attempted to persuade her to accompany him. A watch was placed upon the house where the lady resides, and as a letter was delivered to her next morning, the police-officer on watch (Inspector Neaves), having reason to believe it might be from Rawlinson, directly it was placed in her hands, demanded to see it. It was yielded up, and was in the following words:—

My dear Margaret, I arrived here this morning about ten o'clock, quite hearty and well. I have been wishing all day you had been with me, as I was quite by myself and completely lost. Perhaps you will come by the quarter past ten to-morrow, and I shall meet you at the station on arrival here. Should, however, we miss each other, which is not at all likely, then take a cab and tell the man to drive direct to the King Edward Parade, Birmingham (do not forget), and remain till I come, as I have been stopping there since I have been here. Do not, dear Margaret, forget the caution I gave you upon leaving Manchester, not to tell any one where you are going, or where I am at present. If you cannot come by the train in the morning, then you must not fail at night. In both cases I shall be at the station. I trust you will make this out, though I write in a great hurry. Will you be good enough to post the enclosed, and oblige. Now, farewell, until I have the pleasure of seeing you safe.

Miss —, —, Salford. Yours, ever faithfully and affectionately, FREDERICK.

The result was, that the unfortunate lover, when the train reached Birmingham, instead of clasping his "dear Margaret" in his arms, was daunted to find himself in the hands of a police officer, at whose elbow was Mr. Daunt, one of his late employers. Money was found upon him to the amount of £212 8s.; and other sums which he had recently spent and otherwise disposed of, to the amount of nearly £60, were recovered, making, it is expected, all he had taken.

**EXTENSION OF ADULT MALE LABOUR IN THE GLASGOW FACTORIES.**—The Factory Act does not directly interfere with adult male labour. Operatives falling within that description are supposed to be able to make arrangements with their employers, regarding hours of labour and wages for work, although no statutory obligation exists. One house in town determined to dismiss their female and juvenile operatives, and work twelve hours daily. The experiment is, we believe, quite legal, although it may not be profitable. In the meantime their adult male operatives have struck work. The new arrangement would so evidently correct various evils, that many individuals may be disposed to see a fair trial of the scheme. We do not fully comprehend the plan, as hitherto the labour of comparative children and females has been considered necessary in the business; but the practical department is for the judgment of interested parties alone; while the moral result, in the substitution of a certain quantity of adult male labour for that of females and children must be favourable, in a short period, to the factory districts and their population.—*Daily Mail*.

**BANK DEFAUCATION IN GLASGOW.**—We regret to learn that Mr. James Dewar, a teller in the Western Bank here, has disappeared, and, on investigation, has been found a defaulter to the extent of £2200. He left Glasgow about three weeks ago, on the usual vacation, but not having returned in due time, suspicion was excited, and it was discovered that he had defrauded the bank to the above-mentioned extent. Intimation was immediately made to his sureties, upon whom the loss will principally fall, and who are endeavouring to trace the fugitive.—*Daily Mail*.

**THE HARVEST.**—Throughout the country the weather continues highly favourable for harvest work, and a large proportion of the crops of all kinds have been already gathered; and if the weather should continue fine for a week or ten days longer, nearly the whole of the crops will be secured in the stack-yards. The agricultural reports, although very contradictory, seem to indicate that the yield of wheat, both in quality and quantity, will be better than was at one time anticipated.

**NEW WHEAT.**—At the Leicester corn market last Saturday, a large quantity of new wheat was offered for sale, and from 44s. to 46s. per quarter was asked for it, and with confidence, the general impression being that those rates will be maintained, if not increased.

**PARKHURST PRISON.**—Another attempt was made on Wednesday night week, by the convicts confined in Parkhurst, to burn down that beautiful portion of the establishment recently erected on the northern side of the bridge, upon Horsemaster-hill, which is known as the juvenile prison, and is generally occupied by the scions of the pilfering community. The endeavour was first discovered, and luckily frustrated, by a warder named Wilson. The attention of the warder was drawn to something extraordinary occurring by a strong smell of burning linen. On entering one of the sleeping compartments, which are constructed of thin and light wood, similar in shape and appearance to those in the C ward dormitory, which was destroyed by fire a few weeks since, a vast body of fire was discovered, the flames from which were then reaching the ceiling; the surrounding partitions were scorching with heat, and in less than another five minutes the whole building would have been in a blaze. The alarm having been promptly given, assistance arrived, and the fire was, with some difficulty, prevented from spreading. A strict examination was then made, when it was clearly ascertained that about a shovel full of burning coal had been obtained from one of the tailor's stoves used for heating irons, which had been placed on the flooring of the cells, and over this the prisoners had placed their beds and bedding.

**THE NEW PACKET STATION AT LOWESTOFT.**—One of the new steam-ships, the *Prince*, designed by Captain Andrews, the harbour-master at Lowestoft, for the contemplated packet service between that port and Hamburg, made an experimental trip down the river on Tuesday. She is a fine stately-looking vessel of 446 tons burden. Her style of build, engines, and internal arrangements have had the benefit of every improvement in naval architecture, and are such apparently as will secure, as far as possible, speed, security, and accommodation. Leaving her moorings at half-past ten o'clock, with several eminent engineers and other scientific gentlemen on board, she steamed down the river below Sea-reach in excellent style. During her progress, she had frequent opportunities of testing her speed with the fast river steamers, and in every instance she exhibited a superiority of rate. Her speed over the measured mile exceeded fifteen miles an hour. She is fitted with engines of 200-horse power, with oscillating cylinders by Penn. They worked with the greatest ease, scarcely any vibration being perceptible. The wheels are 20 feet in diameter, each wheel being fitted with twelve improved floats; and during the trip the average number of revolutions was thirty a minute. Her dimensions are—Length, 160 feet; breadth, 24 feet; and depth, 13 feet; and no expense seems to have been spared in rendering her a first-class packet.

**THE CAR STRIKE IN LIVERPOOL.**—The difference between the Liverpool Town Council and the car proprietors is likely to be compromised. The Council has appointed a committee to revise the rates, and the car-owners have placed their vehicles at the service of the public. Should a satisfactory arrangement be made, the revised rules must lie on the council-table a month before they can be approved, and then remain in the hands of the Secretary of State at least forty days before receiving his sanction and coming into force. Until the lapse of that time, provided the council agree to any alteration, the car-owners will be liable to a penalty if they charge other than the new scale of fares. Dissatisfaction has now spread amongst the car-drivers; for they, taking advantage of the leisure which the strike gave them, met to discuss their grievances. After much conversation, they agreed to present a memorial to their employers, praying that their wages be raised from 14s. to 18s. per week.

**A NEW PHASE IN HOP-PICKING.**—The commencement of this important part of the harvest operations in Kent has drawn together multitudes of strangers—mostly Irish labourers and their families—in the hope of getting employment. In the parishes of East Farleigh and Barming and the vicinity, there are probably not fewer than 2000 poor creatures swarming about the roads, and "squatting" on any bit of waste land they come to. At nightfall, the scene is often very romantic and striking. Two Roman Catholic priests have been sent down from the oratory mission in London, to administer the rites of their creed, to which the far greater part of the "strangers" belong, and who celebrate matins and vespers in a marquee erected for the purpose. "Their presence," says the *Maidstone Journal*, "ensures a degree of decorum and quiet among the crowd never before observed."

The dead body of a respectfully dressed man was found on Tuesday morning on the Liverpool branch of the London and North-Western Railway Company, between Eccles and Patricroft. Both his legs had been cut off by a train passing over him; but whether he was a person who had been crossing the line, or thrown himself in the way of a train with the view of suicide, cannot be ascertained. There were no papers in his pocket which could lead to a discovery of who he was, nor has he been identified by friends. It was at first thought that he might have been a passenger, and had fallen off a train, but no ticket was found upon him. The driver of a late train on Sunday evening recollects feeling a jerk of the engine on or about the spot, and says he looked behind as well as the darkness would enable him, but, seeing nothing, concluded that one of the wheels had come in contact merely with a bad joining of the rails. The unfortunate man appeared to have been dead some hours when found.

**INCENDIARISM.**—On Saturday night last, shortly after eight o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rick-yard of Mrs. Hamaton, of Gadbridge Farm, Holyport, about three miles distant from Windsor; and although engines from Maidenhead, Bray, Hirst, and Windsor were speedily on the spot, the fire was not got under before a large barn full of old wheat, another barn full of oats, six large ricks of new oats, and four large ricks of wheat just housed, a six-stall stable, three pig-styes, and two sheds, were destroyed; indeed, in addition to the large stock of old wheat, the whole of the produce of one hundred acres, with the exception of some barley and beans, and a few potatoes, was totally destroyed. The property is insured in the Royal Exchange office to the amount of £1000, but this sum will not cover the loss. Fortunately, the son of Mrs. Hamaton, who manages the farm for her, was at home, and he, on immediately proceeding to the rick-yard, observed three men making their escape, two of whom he distinctly recognised, and warrants have been issued for their apprehension.

**POISONOUS FUNGI.**—In consequence of a recent case of poisoning in a family at Bristol, and of representations made to the magistrates of that city that persons were in the habit of bringing poisonous fungi into the public market, and palming them off upon the unwary as mushrooms, an examination was made on Saturday last, and the officers succeeded in seizing a basketful of so-called mushrooms, which presented a suspicious appearance. They were taken to the station-house, and submitted to the examination of a competent judge, who found that only twelve of the whole lot were veritable mushrooms, the remainder being cheshrooms, which, although sometimes used in making catsup, are very dangerous to persons eating them. The parties exposing them were taken before the justices; but it turned out that they had merely acted as agent for another person, and were ignorant of the true character of the fungi.

**ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—On Sunday morning, the 10 a.m. train from London to Enfield, instead of being stopped at the ticket platform, as usual, was run at great speed into the Enfield station, by which the safety buffers were broken, and several of the carriages much damaged, the collision causing about a dozen of the passengers to be injured about the head and body by bruises, two, it is stated, somewhat seriously. The greatest confusion prevailed, the passengers being jumbled together; and, from the blood flowing from the wounds of those injured, it was imagined that much greater mischief had been done than was really the case. Both the guard and fireman jumped off the tender, the former being considerably injured in his hands and face. The driver, who escaped unhurt, was sent to Stratford, and his place supplied by another driver, who drove the engine into the carriage shed, and caused considerable damage to it.

**APPREHENSION OF A RUNAWAY BANKRUPT.**—A few weeks ago, Mr. John Hunt, a small silk-manufacturer at Middleton, absconded, and sailed for America, leaving his creditors minus to the amount of about £2000. It appears that he sailed from Liverpool for Philadelphia in the *Wyoming*, on the 14th of June. On the 22nd of the same month, one of his creditors, Mr. Delaunay, of Blackley, was sent in pursuit of Mr. Hunt, and sailed in the *Europa* steamer, on the above date, from Liverpool. He arrived at Philadelphia before Hunt, and had him apprehended on his arrival. Mr. Delaunay has received instructions to bring the runaway bankrupt back to England, where he is expected in the course of a few days.

The directors of the Sunderland Subscription Gas Light Company have announced that, from the greatly increased consumption of that article, they have been enabled to reduce the gross price of gas from five shillings to four shillings per one thousand cubic feet, subject to a discount of twenty-five per cent. for payment during the month after close of each quarter, making the next price three shillings, at which price they are prepared to treat with consumers for a term of years.

Every gaol in Scotland is crowded with prisoners sentenced to transportation. In that of Edinburgh alone there are upwards of sixty male transports, and the other parts of the prison allotted to criminals of a less advanced stage are crowded to excess. The burning of Parkhurst has crammed the convict *dépôts* at Millbank, Wakefield, and in the Isle of Wight, and it has been resolved to quarter as many as possible in the Perth Penitentiary. A selection has been made of the most healthy in the prisons of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, and they are to be removed to Perth in the course of next week.

Professor Airy having stated to the Lords of the Treasury that M. Otto von Struve, of the Imperial Observatory of Pulkowa, St. Petersburg, is expected to arrive in England with the standard bar employed in the great Indian survey, which had been entrusted to the Russian astronomer for comparison with the standards used in the Great Russian survey, and that it was important that the bar should be landed in its case with as little disturbance as possible, their Lordships have given directions that the bar be examined with the utmost possible care, and at once delivered.

The *Scottish Press* states, that the Hon. Stuart Wortley has intimated to his constituents in Bute that it is not his intention to renew the measure for legalising marriages with a deceased wife's sister; and that, in the event of another member of the House taking it up, he will use his endeavours to get Scotland exempted from its operation.

## IRELAND.

## TOUR OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT IN THE NORTH.

The Lord-Lieutenant arrived in Belfast on Saturday afternoon by the Ulster Railway, from Armagh. The troops forming the garrison lined the streets from the terminus, and his Excellency was received with every possible mark of respect. The people of Belfast still cherish, with more than their usual enthusiasm, the recollection of her gracious Majesty's visit to their city last year, and were, no doubt, prepared in the present instance to bestow on the representative of royalty much of the demonstration of regard which those feelings prompted. On arriving at the terminus an address was presented to his Excellency by the railway directors, and in his reply Lord Clarendon said:—

"I have endeavoured to invite attention to the means by which the abundant resources of Ireland might best be turned to account; and, if you consider that during the last three years the national industry has been promoted, and a healthy stimulus to enterprise has been imparted by the Government, I venture to hope that the objects which I had in view have, to a considerable extent, been accomplished. I need hardly assure you that I look upon facility of intercourse between different parts of the country as indispensable to its prosperity and progress, and that, consequently, no exertion shall ever be wanting on my part to extend generally throughout Ireland the important benefits which the Ulster Company took the lead in affording to Belfast and the districts traversed by that railway."

His Excellency was then conducted to an upper hall, where a lunch was prepared, and, in returning thanks for his health, he expressed his acknowledgments to the company for the welcome which they had given him.

A special train then started for Ballymena, to convey his Excellency to Garron Tower, the marine seat of the Marquis of Londonderry.

## THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.

The list of the senate of the new university has been completed, and will consist of eighteen members, including the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Wheately, Chief Baron Pigot, and Lord Ross, with other equally qualified and eminent men. The visitors have also been appointed, and, amongst them, several Protestant and Roman Catholic prelates, with the moderator of the several assemblies of the Presbyterian Church, with some noblemen and public functionaries without distinction of creed or party. Dr. Slattery and Dr. Delany are visitors for Cork College; Dr. M'Hale and Dr. O'Donnell, for Galway; and Dr. Cullen and Dr. Denvers, for Belfast, all Roman Catholic Bishops. It will be seen by the following that two of the Roman Catholic Prelates appointed visitors to the colleges, viz. Archbishop M'Hale and Archbishop Slattery, have declined to act. The following are their letters to the Under-Secretary:—

Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., stating that you are directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform me that the Queen has been pleased, by warrant, under her Majesty's sign manual, to appoint me to be a Visitor of the Queen's College, Galway.

Having the strongest conviction that the aforesaid college in Galway (together with the other Queen's Colleges in Ireland) is fraught with grievous and intrinsic dangers to the faith and morals of such of the Catholic youth as may resort to them—a conviction in which I am fortified by the repeated solemn condemnation of those institutions by the successor of St. Peter, who has commanded the Catholic bishops of Ireland to take no part in forwarding them—I could not, without a betrayal of the sacred duty I owe to the flock committed to my care, as well as the guilt of disobedience to the head of the Church, accept the proffered office. Were I even free to accept it without a risk of disobedience, I feel that, far from diminishing, I should be augmenting the inherent evils of those institutions by giving a sanction to professing Catholics to associate themselves with the enemies of our faith, and thus give them effectual aid in carrying out a system fatal to religion, under the specious pretence of affording it protection.

I beg, therefore, respectfully to decline the office of Visitor to the Queen's College, and have the honour to be your obedient servant, Sir THOMAS REDINGTON, &c. THURLES, Sept. 9, 1850.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3d inst., stating that you were directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform me that the Queen has been pleased, by warrant, under her Majesty's sign manual, to appoint me to be a Visitor of the Queen's College, Cork.

In reply, I beg to say that, having always been of opinion that these colleges were pregnant with danger to the faith and morals of our Catholic youth—being confirmed in that opinion by the reiterated decisions of the Holy See to the same effect—and being admonished by the same venerated authority not to have any part in carrying them out, it is obviously impossible for me, as a Catholic Bishop, to accept of any situation whatsoever in connexion with those institutions.—I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant, Sir T. REDINGTON.

The *Evening Post* gives the following as a correct list of the appointments of Visitors to the Queen's Colleges:—

"VISITORS TO THE THREE COLLEGES.—The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Fingal, Mr. Justice Ball, Mr. Richard Wilson Greene, Q.C., Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., the President of the College of Surgeons, the President of the College of Physicians, and the Moderator to the General Assembly.

"VISITORS TO BELFAST COLLEGE.—The Most Rev. Lord John G. Beresford, Primate and Archbishop of Armagh; the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Catholic Primate and Archbishop of Armagh; Right Rev. Dr. Knox, Bishop of Down and Connor and Dromore; and the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir, Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor.

"VISITORS TO CORK COLLEGE.—The Most Rev. Dr. Whately, Archbishop of Dublin; the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery, Catholic Archbishop of Cashel; the Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Cork; the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Catholic Bishop of Cork.

"VISITORS TO GALWAY COLLEGE.—The Most Rev. Lord John G. Beresford, Primate and Archbishop of Armagh; the Most Rev. Dr. M'Hale, Catholic Archbishop of Tuam; The Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Plunkett, Bishop of Tuam; and the Right Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Catholic Bishop of Galway."

The *Freeman's Journal* contains the following:—"We are enabled to announce, upon authority, that his Grace the most Rev. Dr. Cullen, Archbishop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, has resolved on declining the acceptance of any office or appointment whatever in connexion with the colleges or the University proposed to be annexed to them; and we have reason to believe that, but for his Grace's delicate health, and the great pressure of ecclesiastical duties imposed on him during the Synod, he would have already signified such his determination to the Government officials who assumed the liberty of nominating him."

**NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.**—The *Thurles* correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* states that a unanimous decree has been passed by the Synod of Thurles for taking immediate steps to found a Catholic university. Every ecclesiastical in Ireland will be called upon to pay an annual tax of 2 per cent. on his income for its support, and a committee has been already named for carrying the project into effect. The Primate and Dr. Cantwell, for Ulster; Archbishop M'Hale and Dr. Derry, for Connaught; Archbishop Murray and Dr. Haly, for Leinster; Archbishop Slattery and Dr. Foran, for Munster, are to associate with themselves as many priests, and a similar number of laymen are to be associated with both, to form a provisional committee for carrying the project into effect. Dr. Cantwell, the Bishop of Meath, it is said, commences by a subscription of £11,000.

**LAW APPOINTMENTS.**—The vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice Doherty will be filled up by the promotion of the Attorney-General to that valuable post. Mr. Hatchell will be Attorney-General; and for the offices of Solicitor-General and Law Adviser to the Castle, the names of Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, Mr. Berwick, Q.C., Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C., Mr. Hughes, Q.C., Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., and other members of the bar, are mentioned; the three first-named gentlemen with most prospect of success. Mr. Hatchell's promotion will cause a vacancy in the representation of Windsor.

**EXTRAORDINARY SHOT.**—A few days ago, Mr. Plunkett, brother to the Bishop of Tuam, and son of Lord Plunkett while shooting seals, at the Bishop's lodge, in the county of Mayo, fired at a cormorant on the wing with a rifle; and, having shot it in the neck, the bullet cut in two a large conger-eel, which the bird had in its throat at the time.

The addition to the Conciliation Hall funds, at Monday's weekly meeting, was only £8 6s. 8d.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE COMMAND OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.**—Major-General Sir Joseph Thackwell (in India) will, it is understood, succeed to the command of the Bombay forces, on Sir William Gomm assuming the higher office of Commander-in-Chief in India.

**ROYAL MILITARY REPOSITORY.**—The commandant of Woolwich garrison has issued an order permitting visitors to go over the Rotunda and grounds in five instead of three days a week, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

**10TH HUSSARS AND 78TH HIGHLANDERS.**—According to the latest accounts from Bombay, these regiments have suffered from cholera, some cases of which disease have terminated fatally amongst the men.

**REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES.**—Major-Gen. Vernon, C.B., formerly of the 66th Regiment, has lately been placed on the list of officers receiving the reward for distinguished military services.

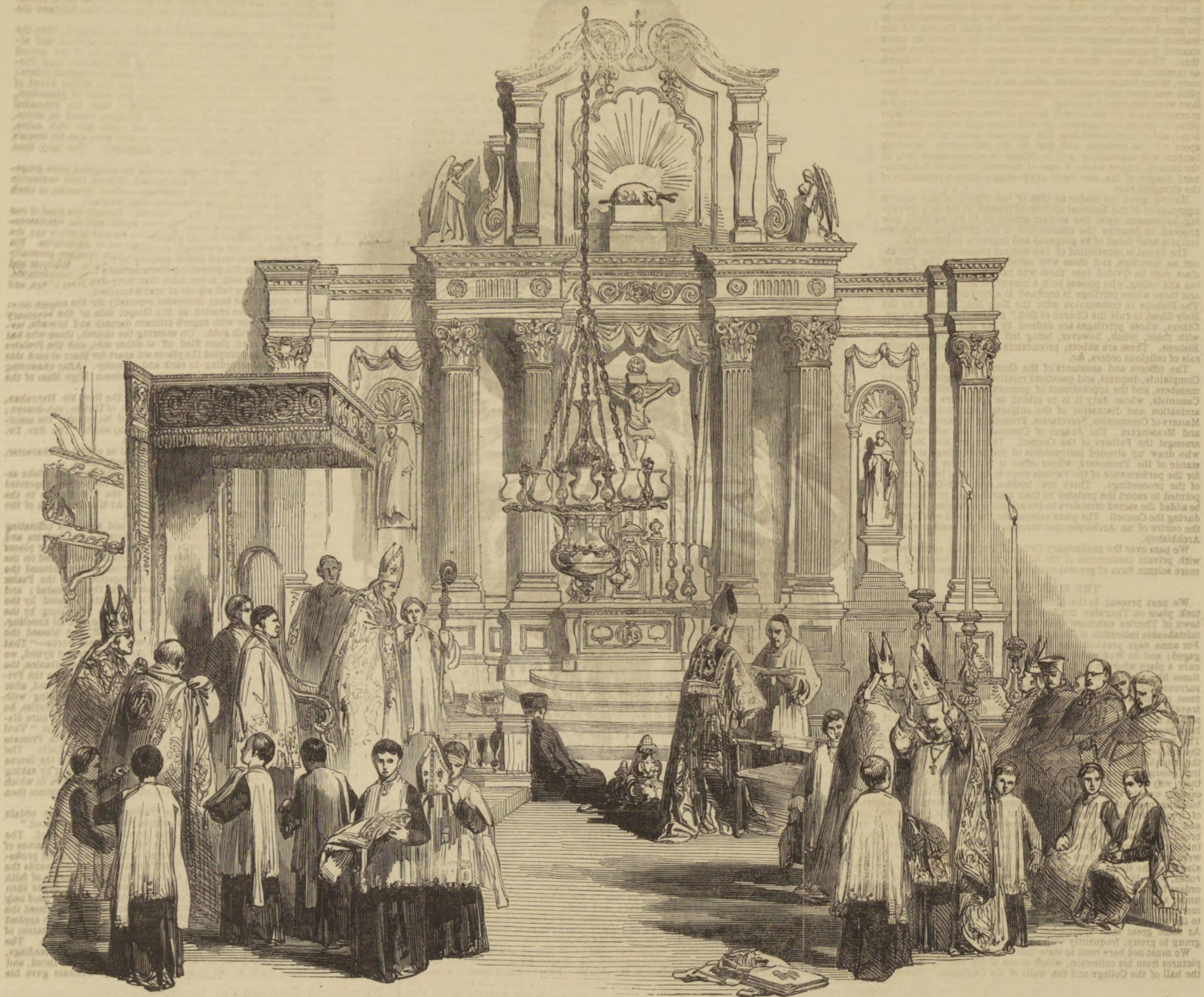
**INFANTRY AMMUNITION.**—The following memorandum has lately been issued from the Horse Guards on this subject:—"It appearing to the Commander-in-Chief that the ammunition as well as the pouches of the infantry would be much less liable to damage if at least one of the compartments of the pouch was kept constantly filled with ammunition, his Grace has entered into arrangements with the Ordnance department for completing the present ordinary supply to twenty rounds a man, on the requisition of commanding officers, who will be careful to cause it to be packed and constantly carried in the centre compartment of the pouch. By command, G. BROWN, Adjutant-General."

**NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY.**—Two new estates have just been purchased by this society. The first consists of nearly seventy acres, in the village of Penge, near the Croydon Railway. The second is in West Surrey, and contains about one hundred acres, most pleasantly situated on the South-Western Railway, close to the Godalming station. Both these estates are adapted for villa residences, and will be divided into allotments sufficiently large, not only to confer the right of voting, but as are adapted to the respective neighbourhoods, and to the wants of a large class of the members of the society.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GIANT.**—The *Cincinnati Gazette* gives an account of the thigh-bone of a human being having been found, containing six times the number of cubic inches that the thigh-bone of a man in these degenerate days can furnish! Also a human collarbone, and other relics to match. Physicians say that the person to whom they belonged must have been 13 feet high. But the western country is famed for marvels, real or imaginary; and we suppose some wag is anxious to furnish fossil proof of the record that "there were giants on the earth in those days."



THE SYNOD AT THURLES.



THE BISHOPS ROBIN.

Throughout the past month, the town of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, Catholic country—the assembling and sitting of the Great Council of the Prelates and Dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church of Ireland, to deliberate and pronounce upon questions of the deepest moment to the interests of that religion, the purity of faith and morals, the strength and dignity of the Church,



THE PROCESSION FROM THE COLLEGE TO THE CATHEDRAL.



and the general well-being of the community. No Synod has been convened in Ireland for two hundred years, when that of Kilkenny was held, though no fewer than five Synods were held in Ireland during the 12th century. However important the objects of previous Synods may have been, it is considered that at no period during the eventful history of the Irish Church did her learned fathers assemble in solemn council for graver or more exalted purposes than those which have lately called them together. These were stated to be to restore the Church as much as possible, and as far as compatible with the existing state of society, to her former condition, when, as a free church, her discipline was strict and rigid, her observances were uniform, and her laws were universally binding. The practice of administering the sacraments out of the church is one of those relaxations of discipline or practice consequent on evil times and violent persecution; and it is supposed that the canonical practice in this respect will be restored, and that all the sacraments, including baptism and matrimony, will in future be administered only in the church, unless where a case of necessity—such as the imminent danger of the new-born child—may compel a relaxation of the stringent rule.

Having given the reader an idea of the objects of this solemn convocation of the National Church of Ireland, so far as a prevailing impression upon the subject admits us to do, we shall now proceed to describe the constitution of the Synod, and then attempt a brief detail of its gorgeous and imposing ceremonials.

The Synod is constituted of two distinct classes—those who assist as members, and those who assist as officers. The former class may be divided into those who have the right of deliberating and voting, who possess both a consultative and decisive voice; and those whose privilege is confined to a consultative voice only. The Bishops in communion with the Holy See, "placed by the Holy Ghost to rule the Church of God," possess the decisive voice. Others, whose privileges are defined by law and usage, share it with them, much, however, being left to the discretion of the Bishops. These are abbots, procurators of absent prelates, generals of religious orders, &c.

The officers and assistants of the Council are, the Judges of Complaints, disputes, and questions relative to apologies for absent members, and the appointment of procurators; Theologians and Canonists, whose duty it is to attend as consultants for the examination and discussion of the subjects under consideration; Masters of Ceremonies, Secretaries, Promoters, Notaries, Janitors, and Messengers. The Judges of Complaints are selected from amongst the Fathers of the Council. There are also Notaries, who draw up attested instruments of the proceedings at the instance of the Promoters, whose office it is to move the Council for the performance of the various steps to be taken in the course of the proceedings. There are, besides, two Sub-Deacons appointed to escort the prelates to their apartments; to whom may be added the sacred ministers in the solemn ceremonies performed during the Council. The place selected for the Synod was Thurles, the centre of an Archiepiscopal diocese, and the residence of an Archbishop.

We pass over the preliminary forms of procedure, commencing with private conferences of the fathers, and next assuming the more solemn form of general conferences or congregations.

#### THE FIRST SESSION.

We next proceed to the formal opening of the Synod, which took place on Thursday, the 22nd ult. From an early hour, the town of Thurles exhibited that stir and bustle which give unmistakable indication of the approach of some remarkable event. For some days previous, the lodgings and hotels had been engaged; and on Wednesday night it was almost impossible to procure a place whereon to lay one's head, unless at prices that, in times like these, seem exorbitant. Including the clergy of the surrounding dioceses, besides several who came even from the most remote parts of the country, and the strangers who had travelled from North and South, from East and West, to be present at the imposing ceremonial of their Church, there could not have been fewer than 600 applicants for sleeping accommodation. The town was, besides, crowded with an immense concourse of the inhabitants of the surrounding towns, and the peasantry of the neighbourhood. Even as early as eight o'clock in the morning, groups of gravely-attired clergymen might be seen making their way towards the College, from which building the procession was to issue at ten o'clock, the time appointed. This building presents a grand and imposing aspect externally, its splendid range of front being all constructed of cut stone; while, interiorly, its spacious and lofty halls, its beautiful chambers, its long corridors, as well as its broad staircases of stone, impart to it a true collegiate character. The interior was eminently imposing: its halls, and landing-places, and staircases were crowded with groups of priests, in surplice and soutane, some of whom also wore the stole; and now and then there appeared a bishop, dressed in his robes, with his attendant train-bearers; or a general of one of the religious orders habited in the peculiar dress of his order, which was partly concealed under a gorgeous cope. These, and the officiating priests of the solemn ceremonials of the day, unconsciously imparted an animation and picturesque beauty to the scene, which could not fail to impress one who beheld it for the first time. As some great man approached, his name was circulated in a whisper from group to group, frequently with admiration, but occasionally with enthusiasm.

We must not here omit to state that Charles Bianconi had lent some exquisite pictures from his collection, which is one of the best in the country, to decorate the hall of the College and the walls of the Cathedral. Two were suspended in



THE RIGHT REV. DR. M'HALE, ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.

the outside hall, and represented "The Death of St. Francis of Assisium," and "The Visitation." The hall was further decorated by several busts on pedestals; and, amongst others, there were two busts of O'Connell, one in a niche, and another on a pedestal; also those of Dr. Doyle and Father Kenney.

Exactly at ten o'clock, the Prelates, dignitaries, and officiating clergy assembled in the beautiful chapel, or oratory, of the College, where the hymn "Veni Creator Spiritus" was chanted; and shortly after, the procession filed through the long corridors, descended the great stairs, passed through the hall, and along the broad path leading from the door of the College to the grand entrance of the Cathedral, both of which buildings may be about 500 yards distant. The public gates of both open on the high-road; and along the avenue, as well as on the road and in the yard of the Cathedral, police were stationed at intervals, almost as much as a matter of form as to preserve the procession from being intruded upon by the eager crowd. The bell of the Cathedral tower tolled solemnly, and the Litany of the Blessed Virgin was chanted in true Gregorian cadence by the choristers; while the procession passed along in splendid array, until it was lost sight of under the arched door of the church. First in the procession came the

Crucifer, in [rich] vestment of crimson and gold, attended by acolytes; then the clergy, to the number of at least 300, walked two and two, the parish priests of the arch-diocese being distinguished by wearing a stole over their surplice; then followed the cantores.

Next came the notaries and secretaries of the Council; then the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien, bearing the Archiepiscopal cross, and attended by acolytes. Then came the dignitaries of the second order of Clergy; then the Promoters of the Council; then Procurators of absent Prelates; then Provincials of religious orders; Deacon and Sub-Deacon for the Mass; next the Mitred Abbot of Mount Melleray; then the Bishops, in the order of promotion, attended by Chaplains and Mitre-bearers; then the Primatial Crosier-bearer; and lastly the Lord Primate, vested in amice, alb, cincture, pectoral cross, stole, red cape, and rich mitre, supported by the assistant sub-deacons, who were also his Grace's Theologians, and followed by his attendants. The laity then closed the procession.

Nothing in the way of pageant could be imagined more gorgeous than this array of coped and mitred bishops, their vestments of the richest and costliest materials—velvet, brocade, or cloth of gold; and their mitres glistening with jewels.

All eyes were directed to the Primate. Though the head of one of the oldest churches in the Christian world, and the representative of its illustrious Apostle, Dr. Cullen seemed to every eye the lowliest and meekest of that glittering crowd of dignitaries. His face is pale, but not absolutely colourless; his eyes are generally cast down, and covered almost entirely by the lids. Mildness and benevolence are the prevailing characteristics of his countenance. Dr. Cullen, it is said, is not more than forty-five years of age, and is therefore in the full vigour of man's intellect.

The church had been decorated especially for the solemn occasion. The throne erected at the Gospel side of the sanctuary was covered over with superb crimson damask and brocade, lavishly adorned with gold. On entering the church, those who had not an appointed place filed off at either side, and the Prelates and dignitaries occupied the places set apart for them at each side of the throne, according to rank and seniority. After chaunting the prescribed verses and hymns, the solemn High Mass of the Holy Ghost was then commenced.

The Primate officiated as High Priest; the Rev. Mr. Hanrahan, of Drogheda, deacon; the Rev. Mr. Quinn, of Dublin, sub-deacon; assistant deacon, the Rev. Mr. O'Reilly, of Maynooth; the assistant sub-deacon, the Rev. Dr. Dixon, Maynooth. The Rev. Dr. Forde acted as Master of the Ceremonies.

The music might properly be described as choral in character, and in style a mixture of the Gregorian and Italian.

After the conclusion of the Mass, the right Rev. Dr. Blake ascended the steps of the altar, and preached the sermon appointed for the occasion, taking his text from the first Epistle to the Corinthians, 4th chapter and 1st verse. At the conclusion of the sermon his Lordship descended the altar.

The Primate had, in the meantime, laid aside his officiating robes; and, at the conclusion of the sermon, the Prelates and those qualified to take part in the Council took up their places inside the rails of the Sanctuary, the Primate being seated on the faldstool in front of the altar. The Primate then intoned the "Exaudi," and the choir chanted it, together with the Psalm "Salvum me fac Deus." The antiphon was then repeated; and the "Adsumus" was chanted by the Primate, assisted by the deacons and the priests. The Litanies were then sung by the cantores, the whole body of clergy responding, and all kneeling. The Primate then rose, took the pastoral staff, and blessed the Council with the sign of the cross, and in these words—"That Thou vouchsafest to visit, direct, and bless this present Synod, we beseech Thee, O Lord!" At the conclusion of the Litanies, the faldstool was placed on the platform of the altar, when the Primate sat and blessed the incense in the usual manner; and, after other ceremonials, the Deacon sang the Gospel beginning with "And at that time Jesus, calling together the twelve apostles, he gave them power and authority over all devils, and to cure diseases." The Primate next intoned the first verse of the "Veni Creator Spiritus," which was sung by the choir. The Primate then pronounced from his seat the allocution in Latin. The secretary then received from the hands of the Primate the decree of the opening of the Synod, which he read, concluding by asking the Prelates was the decree just read agreeable to them; to which they replied to the secretary in the affirmative. The Primate then announced the result in these terms:—

"The decree has seemed agreeable to the Fathers; therefore we ordain that this National Council do now commence, and be forthwith commenced."

Other decrees of a formal character were then read and approved of. The Promoter then applied to the Primate to have the roll containing the names of all who should be present called on; and also for an order respecting the profession of faith; both of which were ordered. The Primate then knelt towards the altar, and, laying his hand on the Gospels, made the solemn profession of faith prescribed by the Church, during which all stood uncovered. His Grace then resumed his seat, and took the Gospels in his hands; and each Prelate (and only a Prelate) knelt before him, made the same declaration, and then kissed the sacred volume in attestation of his truth and belief. The Promoter then applied for an announcement of the next session, which, after a formal consultation of the Bishops, was announced by the Primate to commence on the 29th ult. The Notaries were then required to draw up an attested copy of the proceedings, which they retired to do; the document so drawn up was then announced, and after a short time being spent by all in mental prayer, the Primate gave his



SITTING OF THE SYNOD.



blessing to the Synod, the Prelates standing, and the inferior clergy kneeling. The sacred vestments were then laid aside, and all left the Church.

#### THE SECOND SESSION.

The ceremonial of the 29th differed in some respects from that of the preceding Thursday. There was no strictly formal procession, though the Prelates, attended by their theologians, the mitred abbots, and the representatives of the various religious orders, proceeded at ten o'clock in the usual order to the cathedral.

The attendance, both of surpliced priests, who were seated within the low choir, and of the higher, the middle, and the humbler classes of the people, in every part of the church, was more than double the number present at the session on opening the Synod.

Shortly after ten o'clock, the slow peals of the cathedral bell, anticipated the commencement of the ceremonies, and in a few minutes the Prelates, provincials, and superiors of religious orders, theologians, and clergy, issued forth from the College in processional order, the bishops wearing only the mozetta and rochet, and the priests surplices. The clergy, representing the religious orders were attired in the proper ecclesiastical costume of their respective brotherhoods. The bishops and clergy then took their places in the cathedral, his Grace the Primate came forth, followed by the most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin; the assistant high priest, the Very Rev. Dr. Meyer; the dean, Rev. Dr. Quinn; and the sub-deacon of the Holy Ghost was commenced by the choir intoning the hymn, "Veni Sanctus Spiritus," which was sung with admirably harmonious and impressive effect. And we may take this opportunity of observing that the choral department in the grand services at the cathedral since the opening of the Synod has constituted one of the most interesting features among the many with which the ceremonial abounds.

The high mass having been concluded, and the same observances followed as we have already described, the votes of the Prelates were taken as to the period for the holding of the next session, when Monday, the 9th of September, was fixed for the purpose.

These proceedings having been fully gone through, and the Primate being seated at the Epistle side of the altar, his Grace the Most Rev. Doctor MacHale ascended the altar, and delivered a sermon on the text, "And the angel said to her—Fear not, Mary, for thou hast found grace with God. Behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb, and shalt bring forth a Son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus. He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Most High, and the Lord shall give him the kingdom of David, his father, and he shall reign in the house of Jacob for ever, and of his kingdom there shall be no end."—Luke, ch. i., v. 30, &c.

His Grace having descended the altar, a short prayer was offered by the Primate, in which the congregation joined, and at its close the Prelates and clergy returned to the College in the same order as they proceeded from it.

Next day there was a high mass and requiem for the deceased pastors of the Church, which was solemnised with the strictest ecclesiastical observances.

During the week the Synod was engaged in discussing the question of the Queen's Colleges, the result of which is noticed in another portion of our Journal.

#### THE THIRD SESSION.

On Monday last, as announced, the proceedings were brought to a close. The attendance, both of clergy and laity, was extremely numerous; and there was an immense multitude of country-people assembled about the precincts of the Cathedral. At half-past ten o'clock, the Bishops, wearing soutans and rochets, with pectoral cross, entered the Cathedral in procession from the College. High mass was celebrated by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery. When the high mass was concluded, the Primate took his seat between his theologians at the epistle side of the altar; and, it having been announced by the secretaries that the business of the Synod had now concluded, and that it only remained for the Prelates to affix their signatures to the decrees agreed upon, the Rev. Dr. Cooper came forward, and deposited the records on which those decrees were inscribed on the Gospel side of the altar. The secretaries, namely, the Rev. Dr. O'Brien of Waterford, the Rev. Dr. Cooper of Dublin, and the Rev. Dr. Leahy of Thurles, then took their places close by the altar, to witness the signing and final attestation of the decrees of the Synod by all who were qualified by ecclesiastical rank to take part in its councils and vote at its deliberations. First came the Primate, who signed and declared his adoption of the decrees contained in the record before him; and then followed the other Prelates and procurators of absent Bishops, who each affixed their signatures in like manner. When the signatures of these dignitaries had been duly affixed to the decrees, and the same attested by the secretaries as witnesses, Primate Cullen proceeded to address his brethren in the episcopacy and the assembled congregation. His exhortation was brief.

The conclusion of the proceedings are thus reported by the *Freeman's Journal*—

"The Rev. Mr. Ford, speaking from the altar, said that the proceedings were now about to terminate by a solemn procession of the Bishops and clergy, and it was the wish and command of the Primate that none but the ecclesiastics taking part in the ceremonial should leave the chapel until the procession returned."

"Their Lordships then went forth from the cathedral in procession to the College, and in less than half-an-hour returned and resumed their places. During the procession, the *Te Deum*, as composed and arranged by the Abbé Ilari, was chanted by the choir in a style of the richest and most sublime ecclesiastical harmony, beautifully and impressively conveying the sentiments of praise and adoration which are imparted in the opening verse of this glorious hymn of Jubilation."

"On the return of the procession some psalms were sung in plain 'Gregorian' chant, and at the conclusion the choir intoned the psalm 'Benedictus,' harmonized for four voices, the effect of which was truly sublime, and afforded a grand and fitting consummation to the magnificent ceremonials which marked the close of the national Synod of Ireland, the greatest and most auspicious era in the religious history of our country which has been witnessed for centuries past, or may be for centuries to come."

"Before the Bishops left the cathedral, the Rev. Dr. Cooper ascended the altar, and announced, by direction of his Grace the Primate, an indulgence of forty days to all the faithful who had assisted at the ceremonial of the Synod, and offered their prayers to the Almighty to invoke a blessing on its councils."

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

These impressive scenes are from Sketches by our own Artist, who has visited Thurles, and has been considerably assisted in his somewhat difficult commission.

The first scene shows the Bishops Robing. The Cathedral is, in ornament, within nearly as plain as without, save and except the high altar, which is rich and florid in the extreme; but, what is of more importance, the buildings are large and convenient, and were, upon this occasion, fitted up with much care and costly taste, having a spacious passage raised off from the chief entrance to a large dais facing the high altar; and this again so arranged as to be surrounded with seats for the hierarchy, with others at their feet for the attendants. At the extreme right was a lofty throne for the Primate, facing whom sat the mitred Abbot of Mount Mellary. The flooring and bishops' benches were covered with crimson and maroon cloth, whilst the throne of the Primate was composed of the most costly velvets, and richest embroidery in gold and silver. The illustration shows that part of the ceremony where the hierarchy commenced to change the simple mozetta for the more costly cloak and jewelled mitre; this presented a *coup d'œil* of the richest colour and brilliancy. At the conclusion of the mass, these robes were again removed for the more simple ones; when, after having had such portions of the Synod business as was to be thus publicly promulgated, read, they retired to their places on the dais from within the sanctuary rail, where they had assembled.

Next is a small portion of the procession from the College to the Cathedral. As it was impossible to do more than select a part of the line, which must have extended at least a mile in length, our Artist has chosen that part of it which shows a few of the Bishops, the Abbot from Mount Mellary, the heads of the religious houses, and the commencement of the theologians, when passing through the crowd assembled on the road, as the procession entered the yard of the Cathedral, where the people knelt down to receive the blessings of the Bishops.

The fourth scene is a sitting of the Synod. "I am enabled," writes our Artist, "to send this Sketch, owing to the great kindness of the Rev. Mr. Leahy, President of the College, who, amidst the great labour thrown on him, found time most obligingly to explain the whole proceedings of the Synod when sitting in full council, in the chapel of the College, and enabled me to portray their Lordships in deliberation."

Lastly, is a portrait of the Right Rev. Dr. MacHale, Archbishop of Tuam. He was born in 1792, in the village of Tubbermore, in the parish of Adergoole, midway between Mount Nephin and Lough-Cou, in the county of Mayo. He received his early education in the parish school, and his classical education in Castlebar. He entered the College of Maynooth in 1807; was ordained a priest in 1814, when he was appointed lecturer of Maronia in *paribus*, and coadjutor of Killala. He was, in 1825, consecrated Bishop of Maronia in *paribus*, and coadjutor of Killala. On the death of Dr. Waldron, in 1834, he succeeded to that see, from which, in October of that year, he was translated to Tuam. While at Maynooth, Dr. MacHale contributed largely to the periodical literature of the day; and published a series of controversial letters under the name of "Hierophilus," which then excited much interest. His appointment to the Archbishopric of Tuam was in opposition to the wishes of a large and influential English party, who desired to see the double cross hang on a quieter and more passive bosom. Of Dr. MacHale's political position and influence in Ireland, both amongst ecclesiastics and laity, little need be said; his acts, as well as his untiring aid to the late Mr. O'Connell being, doubtless, still fresh in the memory of the reader.

**CONTINENTAL TELEGRAPHS.**—The electric telegraph between Vienna and Cracow has just been completed, and the first despatch over it—a military one—was received by the Minister of War from Cracow in five minutes.

**EXPENSES OF PUBLIC BODIES.**—On Wednesday a Parliamentary paper was printed, showing in detail the expenses of the General Board of Health, the Commissioners in Lunacy, and the Poor-law Board. The expenses of the General Board of Health to the 31st of March last were £8084 6s. 2d. The travelling and personal expenses of the Commissioners in Lunacy, in the year ending the 31st of July, were £2555 11s. 11d.; and of the Poor-law Board, for the year ending the 31st of March last, £878 0s. 2d., leaving a surplus of £1261 19s. 10d. For the General Board of Health £8000 was voted; for the Commissioners in Lunacy the exact sum; and for the Poor-law Board, £10,000.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 15.—Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 16.—Buck-hunting ends.  
TUESDAY, 17.—Lambert.  
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Ember week.  
THURSDAY, 19.—Battle of Poitiers, 1356.  
FRIDAY, 20.—Sun rises 5h. 43m., sets 6h. 2m.  
SATURDAY, 21.—St. Matthew.

#### TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. 8 40 A. 10 20	M. 9 10 A. 11 10	M. 9 45 A. 11 45	M. 10 15 A. 12 15	M. 10 45 A. 12 45	M. 11 15 A. 1 15	M. 11 45 A. 1 45

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. L. Monkstown, had better order our Journal of an Agent in London  
J. E. F. Monkstown, had better order our Journal of an Agent in London  
market Theatre" will suffice.  
PANAMA can recover the amount of damage from the owners  
L. Q.—Mr. Macready will perform in all his most popular characters before his retirement. Any large work on the countries will give the climatology  
PICK, Gamsby.—Apply to Ackermann and Co, Strand  
SUGAR AB IN.—The new edition of Moore's "Lalla Rookh," "calls" is misprinted for "call." (See first edition.) "The Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin" has been reprinted separately, and has reached a sixth edition. Canning's "Friend of Humanity and the Knife-Grinder" is quoted in Chambers's "Cyclopedia of English Literature," vol. II., p. 28.  
CATHOLICS may, probably, hear of the books in question at Mr. Lumley's, bookseller, 55 and 52, Chancery-lane  
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The "Annals of Natural History" is published by R and J E Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street  
NAVITA.—We cannot speak as to the service of the *Black Eagle* steamer, now of several years' standing  
RUSTICUS, Littlebourne.—A morganatic, or left-handed marriage, is a marriage between a man of superior, and a woman of inferior, rank; in which it is stipulated, that neither the latter nor her children shall enjoy the rank nor inherit the possessions of the former.—See "Buchanan's Technological Dictionary"  
A REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, Blackpool.—The "Flight of Xerxes" is by Miss Jewsbury  
OLD SUBSCRIBER.—See Lloyd's London Free Press and Land Society  
LUCIUS TREBOLI is too old for apprenticeship in the merchant service. An owner or captain of an Indian will best serve you  
A. B. Welwyn.—The statement, recently made of the abolition of the "Monument" fee at St. Paul's Cathedral, was a mischievous untruth. To prevent scribbling upon the Monuments, the Dean and Chapter have issued peremptory orders to each officer of the Church to take into custody all persons committing this or any other nuisance  
A. E. C. Colchester, who is about to start on a walking tour through Wales, cannot do better than provide himself with Mr. Cliffe's books of North and South Wales, both excellent guide-books ("Working Handbooks" he calls them), and written from frequent residence, rambles, and systematic excursions, during twenty years. Rarely are works of this class written and so much advantage as Mr. Cliffe enjoyed, and he has made the best use of them.  
W.—The poet Moore is in his 71st year, but, we regret to add, in weak health  
APIS.—See Taylor's "Bee-keeper's Manual." (Groombridge and Son, Paternoster-row.)  
A SUBSCRIBER, Isle of Wight.—The Introduction to Hughes's poem of "The Ocean Flower" (Longman and Co), gives a capital account of the island of Madeira, extending to seventy-four pages  
HERE, HERE.—We regret that we cannot assist you  
F. M. Philico.—An account of the Gutta Percha plant, with a wood-cut, appeared in No. 287 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The Gutta Percha Company have published an interesting pamphlet on the subject; and much information on its most recent applications appeared in the Year-Book of Facts, 1850  
OLD SUBSCRIBER.—See Lloyd's Northern Field Sports "A Bear-hunting"  
X. Y. Z.—An English marriage cannot be annulled by a Scotch divorce  
H. H.—The mode of procedure necessary to add or change a name, is by a petition to the Crown (generally transmitted through a member of the Herald's College) setting forth the grounds on which the alteration is desired, and praying for the Royal Sign Manual. This is granted, and the expense is about fifty guineas. The expense is about fifty guineas.  
ARCHBISHOP.—Daniel Webb, Esq. of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts (the Duchess of Somerset's father), and Sir John Webb (Lady Derwentwater's father), were not nearly, if at all, related  
JUSTA.—The arms of Hollinshed were—arg. a cross sa.  
X. Y. Z.—A clergyman is fully entitled to bear a crest  
M. N. O.—1 (the daughter of the Baroness) has precedence of the other lady  
L. E.—The Hon. James Stuart Wortley, M.P. for Bute, is brother of John Stuart Wortley, present Lord Wharfedale  
A. M.—Much diversity of opinion exists as to the derivation of the collar of S.S. Some assert that the letters stand for Sanctus Simplicius, the Roman Senator and martyr; others, that the name is derived from the shape of the links, representing the double S in their outline; and others still, that the S links stood as the initial of the word "Sovereign." The collar of S.S. seems to have been the peculiar badge of Knights Bachelor, but its use is now confined to the Chief Justices and the Chief Baron, the Lord Mayor of London, the Queen's Herald, Sergeants-at-Arms, and a few other functionaries  
A SUBSCRIBER.—The crest of the Johnstons, Marquesses of Annandale, was—"A spur erect or, winged argent."  
ALPHEA.—Charlotte, wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans, was daughter of Charles-Lewis Duke of Bavaria, and great-granddaughter of King James I. Her descent from the English Monarch is thus traced:—James I. had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Frederick V., Duke of Bavaria, Elector Palatine of the Rhine, and King of Bohemia, and was, by him, mother of Charles-Lewis, Duke of Orleans, whose daughter and heir, Charlotte, was married to Philip, Duke of Orleans, brother of Louis XIV. Charles X. died at Gritz, 6th Nov. 1826  
R. B. Stroud.—The impression No. 1 is from a coin of Tyre, in Phœnicia. 2. A denarius of Maximilian Hercules. 3. A denarius of Trajan. 4. A stica of Gannet, King of Naniqum berland  
TAT, Reading.—A crown of Queen Anne is worth from 6s. to 10s.; the penny is worth from 1s. to 2s.  
RAILWAY TRAFFIC WITH HORSE-POWER.—In the account of the "Lowestoft Regatta" (Supplement to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, July 27th), Mr. Clay, the present manager of the Norfolk and Lynn Railway, is stated to be the only person in England who works passenger railway traffic with horse-power. We are informed by an accredited correspondent, that the branch line from Ashchurch to Tewkesbury (distance 2½ miles), on the Great Western Railway, is also worked by horse-power  
ERRATUM.—At page 103, column 1, the Rev. C. Roberts, lecturer at the United Church of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Watling-street, is stated to have received a testimonial from the congregation; instead of from the parishioners of the united parishes of St. Swithin, London Stone, and St. Mary Boshaw  
INSTITUTION.—The London and Lancashire Company originated from the subscriptions, trifling in amount, of a few private individuals. It was first formed in London in 1599: it gradually became a commercial body with gigantic means, and next assumed the form of a sovereign power, while those by whom it was directed continued in their individual capacities to be without power or political influence. The rarest varieties of the diamond are blue and black  
A GENEALOGIST.—The Earl of Coningsby became extinct in the person of Margaret, Countess of Coningsby, only daughter and heiress (under the patent) of Thomas Coningsby, the first Peer. Her Ladyship died a.p., in 1761. One of the representatives of the family is the present Lord de Ros. Hampton Court, Herefordshire, belongs to John Arkwright, Esq. 2. George Dummou, Duc de Melfort in France, is heir and representative of the Drummonds, the attained Earls of Perth and Melfort. He was born in London, in 1807; he married, first, in 1831, the widow of General Count Barry, and secondly, in 1847, Susan Henrietta, widow of Colonel Burrows, and daughter of T. B. D. H. Sewell, Esq.  
ICH WEISS NICHT.—The Duc de Bordeaux (now styled Count de Chambord) is son of Charles-Ferdinand, Duc de Berry, younger son of Charles X., King of France. His mother, Caroline-Ferdinanda de Bourbon, is daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies  
D. A.—A woman whose husband is transported, cannot marry again during his lifetime. The Count d'Eu is son of the Duc de Nemours  
J. C. Dublin.—Spontaneous coal-gas has been emitted from old colliery workings midway between Newcastle-upon-Tyne and North Shields for more than twenty-two years, to the extent of thousands of gallons every twenty-four hours. The gas is brought up from an old shaft to a tank, and is then conveyed to a large tank, and is burnt night and day uninterruptedly for the above period. Several years ago, the gas was conveyed to the Wallsend Station, and used there for some time; but it was not found sufficiently pure, and the scheme was not persisted in. It has been proposed to purify this spontaneous gas, and with it to light both Newcastle and Shields  
HERALDS.—The distinction borne by the King of Hanover as a Prince of England is "A Label of three points argent, charged with a fleur de lis az. between two crosses gu." The present Duke of Cambridge's arms are the Royal arms of King George III., properly differenced by the label of distinction  
EGER.—Dr. Marshall Hall has written a work on Spinal Irritation, which may be had of Higginly, 32, Fleet-street  
B. A.—For information respecting the London Hospitals and Medical Schools, Lectures, &c., see the "Students' Number" of the *Lancet*, published (annually) at the end of September.  
N. O. V.—When "and Co." is written across a check, it makes it payable to a banking establishment only  
D. Maldenhead.—Remains of the Iguanodon have been found in the Wealden and Lower Greensand formations only. Soverby's "Mineral Conchology," and Dr. Mantell's publications, with sundry memoirs in the Geological Society's Transactions, will afford the required information as to the chalk fossils  
A GLOUCESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURIST.—We intend shortly to illustrate the process in question  
CITIZEN, Sheffield.—The staining of the glass in the Great Exhibition building would not serve the purpose for which it is intended. Our Correspondent is intended  
FLORENCE, ANKA, and SOPHIA.—At the Governnesses' Home, 66, Harley-street, a gratuitous system of registration is available by every governess properly recommended.—(See Low's "Charities of London," just published)  
C. T. L. Nantwich.—The paper on "British Grasses" is continued in our Double Number for July 6, to be had as usual  
J. B. L. Nantwich.—For information respecting the success of the "Impulsoria" by applying at the South-western Railway station, Nine Elms, Vauxhall  
BACKGAMMON.—We do not interfere in wagers  
A NEWS-AGENT, Newport.—The income of the daughter is liable to the tax  
LINES.—"The Sun Shines," and "The Claremont Cedars," are ineligible  
E. S. Inlington.—For admission to Woolwich may be seen a vast variety of "implements of war." For admission, apply to the Master-General of the Ordnance, whose office is in Pall-mall  
RUSTICUS.—A hamlet is a small village: we have not time to verify the quotation  
E. A. O. L. Cardiff.—See Duncan's "Travels in Western Africa"  
C. P.—Our Journal is invariably stamped. We regret that we have not room for the suggested illustration  
A SUBSCRIBER, Bideford.—Nutt's Bee-hives may be had at Neighbour's, 127, High Holborn  
C. W.—A newspaper of any date may be forwarded post free in the United Kingdom; but not abroad, if a month beyond its date  
A. C. Leamington.—The scene has already been illustrated in our Journal. Whether shall the Sketch be returned? Our Correspondent has only to look to Shakespeare for authority  
AN INQUIRING SUBSCRIBER, Dorset.—Apply to Keave and Co., publishers, King William-street, Strand  
G. H. BLAS, Jersey.—The address of Mr. Cox, inventor of the Swimming Stockings, is George Mills, Edrie, N. B.  
D. Leamington Priors.—A work on Ecclesiastical Needlework has been published by J. H. Parker, Oxford, and the Strand, London  
ALPHEA, Jersey.—Apply to Troloway Saunders, publisher, Charing-cross  
L. Jordan.—Apply for the Colonial papers at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook  
NOTARIUS.—See Davidson's "System of Shorthand"  
VERITAS.—Apply at the Government Annuity Office, Old Jewry  
A. S. ALPHEA.—For admission to the Gallery of Sculpture and Antiquities at the British Museum, a recommendation by letter, to E. Hawkins, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., will be required; and also a specimen of the applicant's drawing. (See the *Fine Arts Almanack*, published by Rowney and Co., full of useful information for artists)  
OLD QUIZ.—The misplacing of the postillions was an error of the draughtsman  
D. A. L.—The lines will not suit  
CANNY SCOTT is thanked  
J. F. S. Croydon.—We cannot inform you  
ALPHEA.—Apply to some professed genealogist  
ERRATUM.—In our Journal of last week, the description lines of the second and third Engravings at page 200 were, unfortunately, reversed. The lowermost illustration represents the Royal reception at Bervick; and that in the centre of the page, the road outside the Edinburgh Railway Station, with the Parson's-green platform on the one side  
BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.  
The Irish Ecclesiastical Bill.—Public Nurseries.—Darnley, By G. P. R. James.—Orissa.—Memoirs of Dr. Chalmers. Vol. 2.  
MUSIC.—The Ben-Artur Musical Bazaar.—Morceaux de Salon.—I met her in the Springtime.—La Fête de la Reine.—Florette.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Saturday next, SEPT. 21, will appear ENGRAVINGS of the New Corn Exchange, Ipswich; Temporary Barracks for her Majesty's Guard of Honour, at Ballater; New Church in the Isle of Alderney; Illustrations of Doncaster Races, with the Prize Plate; M. Petin's New Aerial Machine, &c., &c.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

THE announcement of a grand Roman Catholic Synod, at Thurles, has naturally recalled public attention to the painful fact that the most influential heads of the Roman Catholic priesthood are intensely hostile to the establishment of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. With the best of intentions—that of providing for the education of the whole people of Ireland—the Government instituted these Colleges, excluding theological dogmata, in order that Protestants and Roman Catholics might have equal rights, equal access, and equal chances of education. Previous to this attempt, the greatest opposition to any general scheme of education for the Irish people proceeded from the Protestants; and it was not unreasonably hoped, as the Roman Catholics would benefit most largely by the new Colleges, that the priesthood would not repeat the theological fervour which had been displayed against them by others, but would hail the establishment of these institutions as a boon. The expectation proved illusory. Archbishop MacHale—whose position, fanaticism, ambition, and talents are the greatest misfortunes of his country—led the way upwards of a twelvemonth ago in denouncing them as "godless." A provincial Synod to consider the question was convened by him at Tuam; but the clergy not being unanimous, an appeal was made to the Pope. The National Synod at Thurles was convened for the same purpose, and it is understood that the result of its deliberations was a majority of one Bishop against the Colleges.

The various decrees passed by the Synod have not been, and probably will not be, published, until they shall have been ratified by the Pope. In the meantime, the Irish Government—with what object we cannot divine—has provoked a new expression of opinion on the part of Dr. MacHale and other Roman Catholic dignitaries, by appointing them, in spite of their well-known views upon the subject, to be visitors to the new colleges. Dr. MacHale and Dr. Slattery peremptorily, if not indignantly, decline the honour. Dr. MacHale, in a letter to the Irish Secretary, declares the Colleges to be "fraught with grievous and intrinsic dangers to the faith and morals of such of the Roman Catholic youth of Ireland as may resort to them." Dr. Slattery uses almost the same words. As the Irish Government drew these replies upon itself by its gratuitous appointment of these gentlemen to offices which it knew they could not consistently fill, the blame, if any, is attachable to Lord Clarendon and his advisers, and not to those who simply repudiated the disagreeable, if not insulting, offer.

Amid all these reasons for regret at the determination of the Roman Catholic clergy, it is, at all events, satisfactory to see that they do not condemn the British Government for attempting to educate the Irish people, without making an attempt of their own to accomplish the same end. The day after the Synod had decreed, by a majority of one, that the Queen's Colleges were godless, it agreed unanimously to take immediate steps for founding a Roman Catholic University. Dr. Cantwell headed a subscription for that purpose with the noble sum of £11,000; and every Roman Catholic priest in Ireland is to be called upon for an annual tax of two per cent. on his income towards its completion. Dr. Cantwell's subscription shows his zeal; and if Dr. MacHale will give as much, the friends of education will be well pleased, and will look upon him and upon his gift of letter-writing with more patience and equanimity than they can now feel towards a man who has done so much to fan the flame of religious animosity in Ireland.

There is abundance of room for the Queen's Colleges and for the Roman Catholic University besides; and we trust, notwithstanding the present unfavourable symptoms, that all of them will be securely established and well attended, and that both will be the means of effecting incalculable good, and of elevating the moral and intellectual condition of the Irish people.

THE skilful game played by the President of the French Republic develops itself slowly. He has not awakened in the national mind so much enthusiasm as he probably expected; but his tour to the eastern provinces has strengthened his cause perceptibly; and his more recent visit to the west has flattered the national pride in a manner that cannot fail to be highly serviceable to him hereafter. To be strong both upon land and upon sea is the darling wish of the French multitude. That France is the greatest military power that ever was, will be, or can be, has long been an article of the popular faith. To make France equally strong at sea is a desire the skilful encouragement of which, a few years ago, made the Prince de Joinville more popular than any member of the Orleans family. By his visit to the eastern provinces, Louis Napoleon appealed to the military reminiscences of his name, and checkmated the Count de Chambord in that quarter. By his visit to Cherbourg, he excited the passions of the French for a strong navy, and checkmated the Prince de Joinville, who might otherwise have run him hard as a candidate for the Presidency. The Prince is skilful himself, and is in skilful hands, and warned by his early failures to overthrow Louis Philippe at Strasbourg and Boulogne, walks warily, and strengthens himself as he goes. We believe the determination to occupy this, the vantage-ground of the Prince de Joinville, to be the sole reason for the naval display of Cherbourg, and that no unmeaning bravado against this country was ever dreamed of. "The English people will take no offence at it and no alarm. All jealousy and fear of France have long been subsiding in the minds of Englishmen; and while they rely as firmly as ever on our power to cope with all enemies—come whence they may—they look to peace with France as best for France, best for Great Britain, and best for the whole world. As for offence—intended or given—we are pretty certain that no one in England, unless it be the Prince de Joinville, is likely to feel it, whatever naval evolutions the President of the Republic may see fit to encourage. The President is playing his game; the navy is one of his good cards; in this instance he has played it well, and will probably win the game by it.

#### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

##### THE COURT AT BALMORAL.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been enjoying the retirement of their highland home during the past week. The Prince goes out shooting daily; and the weather being very favourable, her Majesty takes constant out-door exercise, sometimes accompanying her Royal Consort, and at other times driving out with the youthful Princes and Princesses. On Friday last, her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Prince of Leiningen, went to the top of Ben-na-Bour. The Marchioness of Douro was in attendance upon her Majesty.

Abergeldie Castle, where the Duchess of Kent has fixed her residence this summer, is not more than two miles distant from Balmoral. A daily communication is kept up between the two Royal residences, and the Duchess frequently dines with the Queen.

On Sunday the Court attended divine service in the parish church at Crathie. The service was performed by the Rev. Principal Lee, who had afterwards the honour of dining with the Royal party.

The Earl of Carlisle has relieved Sir George Grey as the Secretary of State in attendance upon her Majesty.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

The preliminary proceedings connected with the building in Hyde Park are being carried on with considerable vigour. During the past week several temporary sheds have been erected within the space enclosed by the hoarding, for stores—including a large one, 200 feet in length, intended to be used as work-shops, and another, sixty feet in length, for the use of clerks, draughtsmen, and others connected with the works. This latter shed has a roof constructed upon the same plan as that designed for the building itself, consisting of five series of ridges and valleys, filled with glass of the same size as that intended to be used throughout the whole of the beautiful structure. Sheds have also been erected for the gate-keeper and for visitors, and as a pay-office for the men employed in the works. In addition to this, a number of men have been employed in preparing for the construction of the main sewer, which is intended to be connected with one recently formed by Mr. Alger, the builder, between Knightsbridge-barracks and Kensington.

**THE BUILDING.**—The first castings for the iron columns were delivered on the ground on Saturday last, having arrived the previous day at the Kensington basin, from the foundry at Dudley. The sashes are making in London, and it is expected that several hundred hands in a very few days will be engaged on the works.

**THE READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.**—NEW CATALOGUE.—The re-opening of the reading-room of the British Museum on Monday was attended with unusual interest, in consequence of the introduction of greater accommodations than have been heretofore conceded. The principal addition is a new supplemental catalogue of 153 volumes folio, of which two copies are supplied. These and the old catalogue (removed from the west room) are ranged on lower shelves along the sides of the east room. Before the catalogues stand rows of strong oaken desks. The convenience of the new arrangement was manifested by the number of students who were able to consult the catalogues without incommencing each other. The new catalogue contains manuscript titles exclusively; but the manifold machine has been employed to produce duplicates requisite for the production of a second copy of so voluminous a supplement. The volumes are handsomely bound in red and blue morocco, gold-lettered at the back. The titles of the oldest as well as the newest books not in the old catalogue are given in the new. A great improvement on the past system of keeping back new works for a couple of years or more, on the plea of their not being catalogued, is that now any book of authority, if only last year published, can be obtained by writing for it in the reading-room. The supplemental catalogue must prove a great boon, and will, doubtless, compensate for the stock of patience given to the all unfinished and absurd Panizzi scheme. Another considerable arrangement is the entire removal of the brass wire screen-work from the books of reference compartments in the reading-room. The writing-tables and chairs are either new or newly polished and cushioned. A novel plan has been adopted for the supply of pens and ink at the desks. Numerous box-wood stands are fixed at short distances, in the bowl of each being a conical cut glass inkstand, surmounted by a zinc quiver for the reception of pens.

**PEEL DISTRICT CHURCHES MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.**—A central committee has been formed in the metropolis to procure contributions, and to unite the Peel Memorial committees throughout the country in the promotion of a memorial embracing the highest possible method of paying respect to the statesman recently taken away from us. In conformity with the act which the late Sir Robert Peel carried for the subdivision of populous parishes, it is the purpose of the central committee to erect and complete churches in populous and destitute districts, formed under the act, which are still unprovided for in that important respect. Up to the time of Sir Robert Peel's decease 228 new ecclesiastical districts had been constituted. Of these 86 are still without churches. Towards the erection of these churches £120,000 has been already raised, but £124,000 more is required. To meet this deficiency, an appeal is made to the public, and to the Peel Memorial committees throughout the country. The committee state, "that this plan, of such extensive national importance, combining, as it does, the temporal and spiritual welfare of large masses of the labouring population, with the means of permanently recording the virtues of the deceased statesman, will be most grateful to the feelings of the people." It is proposed to place in each of the churches a tablet to the memory of the late lamented statesman.

**BIBLE MONOPOLY.**—A public meeting was held at Finsbury-circus Chapel, on Monday evening, to take into consideration the propriety of presenting a testimonial to Dr. Adam Thompson, of Coldstream, for his services in abolishing the monopoly of the printing of the Holy Scriptures: Mr. Charles Swale presided. Dr. Anderson, of Glasgow, stated that, previous to 1840, one lady and one gentleman, who held a patent, had the sole right to print the Bible in Scotland. Mainly by the exertions of Dr. Adam Thompson that monopoly had been abolished. The consequence had been that the price of the Bible had been reduced from 4s. 6d. to 11d., and of the New Testament from 2s. 6d. to 6d., and though the monopoly of printing the Scriptures was still preserved in England, there was not a monopoly of selling, and England had benefited to the same extent in the price. Dr. Thompson himself became a printer of the Bible, in doing which he had lost between £5000 and £6000, and was now destitute. The object of the present movement was to procure a contribution for him from the Christian community, to which it was considered he was entitled. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. Burnett and Dr. Burns, and a collection was made at the close.

**METROPOLITAN SEWERS.**—The last official return of the Court of Metropolitan Sewers gives the following statement:—Eastern Division of Westminster Sewers: Total length flushed, 899,780 lineal feet; quantity of deposit removed, 11,939 cubic yards; amount paid to contractors, £466 14s. 11d. Western Division of Westminster Sewers: Total length flushed, 1,320,206 lineal feet; quantity of deposit removed, 17,767 cubic yards; amount paid to contractors, £524 0s. 3d. Total length flushed, 2,219,986 lineal feet; total quantity of deposit removed, 29,706 cubic yards; amount paid to contractors, £990 15s. 2d.

**CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.**—On Saturday next, the 21st inst. (being St. Matthew's Day), the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, with the governors of the several Royal Hospitals, will attend divine service at Christ's Church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Joseph Harris, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, Assistant Master of the City of London School, after which they will repair to the great hall in Christ's Hospital, where four orations on the benefits of the Royal Hospitals will be delivered, according to annual custom, by four of the senior scholars:—In Latin, by A. Sweeting; in English, by C. S. Townsend; in Greek, by H. C. P. Jones; in French, by G. W. Brown. Six poems will also be recited by others of the senior scholars; viz.: a Latin Alcaic Ode on "Westminster Abbey" by H. B. Parkin; a translation of "Prince Henry's Apology and the King's Reply," from Shakespeare, into Greek Iambics, by James Gill; Latin Sapphics on "Boadicea," by J. W. Gauntlett; Latin Elegiacs on "His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge," by R. A. Lloyd; Greek Sapphics on "Hannibal at the Altar," by B. D. Sweeting; and a translation of the "Apostrophe to Philosophy," from "Thomson's Seasons," by G. C. Bell.

**SPECULATIVE STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.**—The following notice was posted on Wednesday in the Stock Exchange, with reference to some speculative transactions lately carried on by certain brokers without due inquiry as to the character and position of the person for whom they were acting:—"The attention of the committee having been called by Messrs. Barclay and Co., bankers, to the fact that speculative business to a large extent had been carried on by members of this house for one of their clerks, who to meet the loss arising out of these transactions, had robbed them from time to time to the amount of nearly £5000, and has since absconded, the committee proceeded to inquire into the circumstances of the case, and have ascertained that such information is correct, and that the parties who thus transacted the business did so without sufficient knowledge of the respectability, circumstances, or connections of the individual in question. Under these circumstances the committee have felt called upon to visit such conduct with their severe censure, and have caused this public notice to be given, that it may discountenance and prevent such practices for the future."

**REMOVAL OF THE MARBLE ARCH IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE.**—For the last week, men have been engaged in erecting scaffolding round the marble arch in front of Buckingham Palace, for the purpose of its removal. A part of the railing of the Green Park nearly opposite to the northern corner of the Palace has been taken down, and a short distance on the other side of it hoarding has been erected for a space of sixty yards long by thirty wide, within which the stones of the marble arch are to be deposited until they are otherwise disposed of. The turf of the space within the enclosure is being used in lining a new path which has been made from the south-west entrance into the Park close to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland's splendid mansion, and proceeding in a more direct line than the old path to Hyde Park Corner. When the marble arch is taken down, which will be effected in about a week, the new front of the Palace, which has just been completed, will be seen to much greater advantage, and will greatly add to the beauty and imposing appearance of the building.

**IMPROVEMENT OF BILLINGSGATE MARKET.**—The Corporation Markets Committee have prepared a report, recommending the adoption of a plan of sanitary arrangement for draining, ventilating, and supplying water for the use of Billingsgate Market, and for flushing the drains, at an expense not exceeding £1840; and the report and plan have been ordered to be printed and circulated amongst the members of the corporation. The plan proposes that the water for the rough purposes of the market shall be drawn at once from the river, and forced by an engine and pumps to the different heights required; and that the pure water be obtained by sinking a perforated cast-iron cylinder into the bed of the river similar to that which has been sunk by Messrs. Calvert and Co.

**FURTHER SINKING OF BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.**—On Sunday, the alarm previously excited by the partial sinking of the centre arch of Blackfriars-bridge, was considerably increased by a further decline of the same arch having evidently taken place towards the Middlesex shore, and by which large crowds were attracted throughout the day. The additional sinking has completely changed the roadway above the arch from a convex to an undulating surface, which caused the omnibuses and other vehicles, in passing over the bridge, to exhibit the same oscillating motion as when running over small hillocks. It is understood, should any further sinking occur, that the authorities will direct the closing of the bridge, though the present condition of the structure appears to create considerable apprehension.

**THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.**—The executors of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel have, within the last few days, remitted fees to the various medical gentlemen who attended him, and endeavoured to alleviate the effects of the fearful accident which was the means of terminating his life. To Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., 250 guineas; to Alexander Shaw, Esq., 100 guineas; and to the other gentlemen proportionate sums.

**MIDDLESEX REGISTRATION.**—The following are the places appointed by the Revising Barrister, at which he will hold his court for the revision of the list of voters for the county of Middlesex: viz. The Castle Inn, Brentford, September 17, at twelve; the Black Dog, Bedford, September 18, at twelve; the Sussex Hotel, Bourne-street, Fleet-street, September 19, at twelve; the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Westminster, September 20, at ten; the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, September 25, at twelve; the New Globe Tavern, Mile-end-road, September 26, at eleven; the Green Man, Bethnal-green, September 27, at twelve; the Albion Hall, Hammersmith, September 28, at eleven; the King's Head, Enfield, September 30, at twelve; the Chandos Arms, Edgware, October 1, at twelve; Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath, October 2, at twelve; and the White Horse, Uxbridge, October 3, at twelve. The lists will be taken in all the courts in the order in which they stand on the register.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.—EXHIBITION OF 1851.**—The Society of Arts has just issued the following notice in reference to the Exhibition:—"The intimate connexion of the Society of Arts with the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations in 1851, which is a subject of congratulation to the members of the Society, as the successful enlargement of an idea the Society has long aimed to realize, has appeared to the council to render altogether superfluous any attempt on the part of the Society to pursue its ordinary course for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, by the offer of its usual prizes for the session of 1850 and 1851. The council have, therefore, considered how they might most usefully apply that portion of the revenue of the Society to the particular circumstances of the year. The council are of opinion that the most useful work they can undertake, and one they believe to be strictly ancillary to the views of their Royal President, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition, will be to encourage the production of philosophical treatises on the various departments of the Exhibition, which shall set forth the peculiar advantages to be derived from each to the arts, manufactures, and commerce of the country. The council accordingly offer, in the name of the Society, the large medal and £25 for the best, and the Society's small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of raw materials and produce. A large medal and £25 for the best, and a small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of machinery. A large medal and £25 for the best, and a small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of manufactures. A large medal and £25 for the best, and a small medal and £10 for the second best treatise on the objects exhibited in the section of fine arts. Each treatise must occupy and not exceed eighty pages of the size of the Bridgewater treatises. The Society will also award its large medal and 25 guineas for the best general treatise upon the Exhibition, treated commercially, politically, and statistically; and small medals for the best treatises on any special object or class of objects exhibited. The treatises for which rewards are given are to be the property of the Society; and, if deemed suitable for publication, should the council see fit, they will cause the same to be printed and published, and will award to the author the net amount of any profits which may arise from the publication after the payment of expenses. The treatises to be delivered at the Society's house on or before the 30th of June, 1851. In announcing this list, there is no intention on the part of the council to confine the rewards of the Society to the subjects named there, though, for the reasons given, they do not anticipate that communications of interest on other subjects will be submitted."

**THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.**—The following alterations are to be made in St. James's Park and the Green-park, in order to form the public gardens in front of Buckingham Palace:—"The gardens will be nearly square, and will be situated parallel to each other on each side of the Mall; the present approach to the Palace, and the dimensions of each, according to the plan submitted to Parliament, will be rather more than 200 yards in length, by 100 yards in breadth. That portion of each farthest from the Mall will have a semicircular projection, adding considerably to its area. In order to make room for the one on the St. James's-park side, about 200 yards of the ornamental lake will have to be filled up, and a new head to the lake will be formed in front of the guard-house, at a cost of £450. The garden on the Green-park side will be similar in shape to the one which encroaches on St. James's-park, and each will have three gates, one at each end fronting the Palace, one in the centre leading from the Mall, and one at each end extending into the parks. The lower gate of the Green-park-garden will front Stafford House, and bears, upon the plan, the appearance of a private entrance; while the lower gate in St. James's-park will be of large dimensions, and is the one designed for the use of the public. The Mall will be lined on each side with trees, forming a sort of wide avenue, as the grand approach to Buckingham Palace, and the entrance to this avenue will be formed by the marble arch, which will be erected at or beyond the termination of the gardens, at a distance of three hundred yards from the front gate of the Palace. The thoroughfare down Constitution-hill will lead passengers past the front gate of the Palace, down the avenue between the gardens and out through the marble arch, and a similar route will be open from the St. James's-street gate. Beyond the marble arch will be four rows of trees extending down the Mall, and these, though an ornament in themselves, will certainly have the effect of screening the view of the arch to be placed beyond them. Some entirely new pathways will be formed in St. James's-park, and the new head of the lake will be much nearer to Birdcage-walk, with which promenade it is not proposed to interfere. The gardens will be surrounded by a dwarf stone wall surmounted by iron railings. Operations have already been commenced by marking out the line of the intended gardens and the removal of the park railings in front of the barracks."

**CHANCERY REFORM.**—On Tuesday evening, a lecture on the administration of the Court of Chancery was delivered in the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, by Mr. Carpenter, under the auspices of the Chancery Reform Association. Mr. E. Wilson presided. The lecturer described the process of a Chancery suit from the commencement to the close, and pointed out the principal causes of the delay and procrastinations which, suitors know too well, are invariably attendant upon Chancery suits. Amongst these he enumerated the practice of referring questions to the Masters, by which a suit was frequently locked up for eight, ten, or twelve years. Another great source of delay was the practice of the Court in making so many persons parties to suits, the frequent abatements caused by the deaths of parties, and the supplemental bills and answers consequent upon the birth of children. The new rules and orders issued from time to time by Lord Chancellors, he contended, effected no amelioration. Numerous instances were cited of the working of the system; and it was asserted that, at the present time, the victims of the Court in one prison alone—the Queen's Bench—amounted to 24, who have been incarcerated for periods varying from one to thirty-eight years, without any hope of release. The Court had now £100,000,000 sterling under its jurisdiction; and as every man was liable, by the merest accident, to be brought within its meshes, it behoved all to join in so amending it as to make it a blessing instead of a curse to society. A resolution affirming the necessity of reform in the Court was passed.

**ELEMENTARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.**—During the last twelve-month an association of male teachers has been formed—holding its meetings at the school in Harp-alley—for the purpose of mutual improvement, one of their principal objects being a free conference as to the most effective means to be used by them in the management of their various classes, and discussions on the theory and practice of teaching. This association held its first annual tea meeting on Friday week, at Bloomsbury Chapel, at which about 200 of the metropolitan teachers attended, when H. Althaus, Esq., and several other gentlemen, addressed them in approval of the contemplated objects. A very gratifying report was also read, detailing the proceedings of the past year.

**VENTILATION OF THE COURTS OF LAW.**—The Courts of Exchequer and Common Pleas at Westminster are about to be ventilated by the steam jet. The arrangements are settled, and preparations are making by the office of Woods and Forests, under the direction of Mr. G. Gurney. Fresh air is to be brought in at a high level above the courts, and the vitiated air withdrawn by a separate jet from each court. In winter they are to be warmed, and in summer cooled, by a peculiar application of this principle. The arrangements to be carried out under the superintendence of Mr. William Clark, late of King's College.

**TALLOWCHANDLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the committee and subscribers to the above society, established in 1843, for the relief of indigent and incapacitated tallow-chandlers, their widows, and others connected with the trade, was held in Basinghall-street, for general business. The report for the past year was highly encouraging, there being now on the funds forty-one pensioners, the men receiving 18s., and the women 14s. per month. The funded capital now amounts to £3400. The amount paid to pensioners during the last twelve months amounted to £372. The income for the past year, including the previous balance, was £1239 14s. 4d. The expenditure left a balance of £414 4s. 10d. At the anniversary festival £386 18s. was collected, Mrs. North, the wife of the secretary, having, unaided, collected 100 guineas in aid of the funds.

**MANSION-HOUSE.**—The Lord Mayor entertained on Wednesday evening the directors of several banking and public institutions with which his Lordship is connected, and some private friends. Covers were laid for about seventy. Amongst those assembled were Mr. Alderman Kelly, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll, the Rev. Charles Marshall (the Lord Mayor's chaplain), &c.

**LONDON PENNY SAVINGS-BANK.**—On Wednesday the managers published the following results of the experimental Penny Savings-bank in London, which was opened in Commercial-street, Whitechapel, on the 30th January last, up to the 9th instant:—Deposits, 49,516; depositors, 7853; amount of receipts, £2017.

**ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PADDINGTON.**—On Wednesday afternoon a quarterly board of governors was held at the Hospital, Cambridge-place, Paddington; Mr. Spencer Smith in the chair. The board was also made special for the purpose of electing the trustees. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read, Mr. Frederick Ouvry, seconded by Mr. Gutch, moved—"That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the weekly board, the following gentlemen be elected trustees of this hospital:—The Rev. A. M. Campbell, Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., Captain Frederick Manning, and Mr. Henry Morris Kemshel." Carried unanimously.

**BARTHOLOMEW-CLOSE.**—The inhabitants of Bartholomew-close, though situated in the heart of the city of London, have hitherto claimed exemption from Corporation services and fines as non-freemen. That right, however, is about to be disputed by the Bakers' Company, who have commenced proceedings for the recovery of penalties against some of the inhabitants, and subscriptions have been opened amongst them to defend their claim, which is made under a charter granted by Henry I. to Prior Bolton, and confirmed by Henry VIII. to Sir R. Rich. The district includes all the part of the city lying between Smithfield and Aldersgate-street and Little Britain and Long-lane.

On Wednesday, omnibuses commenced running between the South-Eastern Railway and the Bank at a penny.

**SITTINGS OF THE INSOLVENT DEBTORS COURT.**—The sittings of the Insolvent Debtors Court will be resumed on Tuesday next for the hearing of cases, when the Chief Commissioner will preside. In accordance with a rule just made, all future cases will be allotted to three Commissioners, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Commissioner Harris.

**MAIL-PACKETS TO AND FROM NEW YORK CEASING TO CALL AT HALIFAX.**—General Post-office, September, 1850.—Henceforward the British contract mail-packets on the New York line will proceed direct from Liverpool to New York, and from New York to Liverpool, without calling at Halifax. Letters and newspapers, however, for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island may still be forwarded in closed mails, by these packets, if specially addressed, "via New York," or "via the United States;" but those letters and newspapers which are not so addressed will be forwarded in the regular mails to Halifax, by the contract packets proceeding from Liverpool via Halifax to Boston. Letters for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, directed to be forwarded through the United States, will be liable to a postage of 1s. 2d. the half-ounce, and so on, which may be paid in advance, or not, at the option of the senders. Newspapers for those provinces, directed to be forwarded through the United States, will be liable to a postage of 1d. each, to be paid on delivery at their destination.

**IRON STEAM YACHT FOR THE EMPEROR ON RUSSIA.**—A beautiful yacht, built of iron, by Mr. Mare, at Blackwall, is at present in the East India Docks, having her engines of 140 horse power put on board by Messrs. George and Sir John Rennie, and is expected to be ready for trial down the river in about three weeks. This fine vessel, when completed, will be navigated to St. Petersburg for the special use of the Emperor of Russia. She is 180 feet long by 21 feet 6 inches in breadth, and 10 feet in depth; and, although 390 tons burden, will draw only four feet of water. Her engines are on the oscillating principle, 46½ inches in diameter, with a stroke of 3 feet 6 inches, and the whole of the works connected with them are finished in the best style of workmanship, and more like the works of the superior description of clocks than the machinery of a marine steam-engine. The eccentrics are concave, and do not require flanges, and the bearings are of a new description of metal, which will not heat, however great the friction or numerous the revolutions of the machinery working upon them. The parts are all so well arranged and under such admirable control, that a very young person could work and manage them with the greatest ease. The vessel is to have paddle wheels with the latest improvements, and is expected to have a speed of seventeen miles per hour.

**EXTRAORDINARY DURATION OF LIFE WITH A BROKEN NECK.**—An inquest was held on Wednesday, by H. M. Wakley, Esq., at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, on the body of William Glover, who died in that institution on Monday last. The deceased, who resided at No. 40, Laystall-street, Gray's-inn-lane, was a carman, and had been for upwards of fifteen years in the employment of Mr. Limpus, dust contractor. On Saturday evening he and another man were going homewards with their carts, the deceased riding on the tail-board, which he had let down to form a seat for that purpose. When they got into King's-road, the horse in the deceased's cart started suddenly, by which the deceased was thrown with violence to the road. His companion immediately went to his assistance, and he was driven to the Royal Free Hospital, where he was promptly attended to by Mr. Jackson, the house-surgeon. That gentleman made a minute examination, but could discover no further injuries than a few bruises on the back, for which he prescribed. On the Sunday Glover complained of pains, and was seen by the surgeon two or three times, who considered that his illness was but slight, and that he would shortly be sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital. On Monday morning, however, he suddenly expired, no dangerous symptoms having previously been apparent. Mr. Jackson then made a post mortem examination of the body, and discovered the cause of death in the neck, which had been completely broken, the result of the fall. During the whole of his experience he had never known so extraordinary a duration of life under such circumstances. It was his opinion that there had been merely a fracture in the bone, until the deceased became restless in bed, which moved the bone from its former position, and so caused immediate death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death by a broken neck, caused by a fall from a cart."

**THE CENSUS.**—The official routine preparatory to taking the census of the population of Great Britain on March 31, 1851, has now commenced, and a suite of offices has been taken in commodious houses in Craig's-court, Charing-cross, whither some of the clerks of the registrar-general's department, Somerset House, experienced in the duties of the census, have proceeded, acting under the superintendence of Mr. Farr and Mr. Horace Mann, the newly appointed assistant commissioner. The census was last taken and calculated under the direction of a commissioner at Somerset House, and took upwards of three years to complete, the results being published in a compendious blue book.

**SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT SPIRITS OF NITRE MANUFACTORY AND TWO STILL.**—On Saturday, Messrs. Elmy and Pargeter, detective officers of Excise, made a seizure of an extensive illicit establishment, No. 1, Cook's-grounds, Chelsea. On entering the house they discovered that it was fitted up as a chemical manufactory, with two stills in full operation, each capable of containing about 70 gallons. Besides the stills were several carboys, containing spirits. About 200 gallons of molasses wash were in a state of preparation for continuing the operation of the stills. The officers found three persons in the house—one of whom, upon seeing them, seized a large iron chisel, and struck a carboy with it, breaking it to pieces, and the whole of the contents were lost. He would have destroyed the rest had he not been prevented. The persons found in the house gave the names of Sawyer, Smith, and White, who were all given into custody. These stills, if kept at work, it was estimated, would defraud the revenue of upwards of £5000 annually. On the previous day the same officers seized another still at a house in York-street, Bethnal-green.

**OMNIBUS ROOFS.—CAUTION.**—On Saturday afternoon, a boy, carrying a box, hailed a Paddington omnibus at the corner of Little Queen-street, and as two omnibuses belonging to rival companies were on the look-out for passengers, they both drew up together in front of the path. He got on the one nearest to him, and was in the act of seating himself upon the roof, when the sudden jerk of driving on threw him over the railings on to the ground; and before he had time to get up, the other omnibus, which had drawn in behind the first, also started off, and all the four wheels passed over the poor fellow, two over his chest, and two over his legs. He was placed in a cab as speedily as possible, and conveyed to King's College Hospital, where he remains in a very precarious condition.

**ALARMING EXPLOSION OF GAS AT ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, CORNHILL.**—Last Sunday evening, shortly before the commencement of divine service in St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, an occurrence took place, which, had it been a few minutes later, would in all probability have been attended with disastrous consequences. At the usual hour the men proceeded to light the gas preparatory to opening the sacred edifice. After some of the gas lamps had been lit, it was found that the flame was not equal in height to what it had previously been, and a strong smell of gas having attracted the attention of one person, he traced it to the churchwarden's pew, when he incautiously took a lighted candle to the spot. He had no sooner done so than the light came in contact with the gas which was escaping, and an explosion took place, which knocked the man down, and set fire to the flooring of the pew. Fortunately, the damage done is not very considerable, but the churchwardens issued a notice that no service would be performed in the church in consequence.

**SAD CATASTROPHE.**—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Allen, a shoemaker, residing in Union-street, Chelsea, was taking a walk with his wife on Millbank, when he observed a number of little boys playing upon some logs near the Equitable Gas Works, and suddenly heard a cry that one of them had slipped off into the water, upon which he let go the arm of his wife, and ran down to save the child; but, unfortunately, he got upon the same log, and slipped into the river also. An alarm was made, and assistance quickly rendered, but to no effect, as both man and boy perished together. The screams of the wife, who stood looking on all the time, were heart-rending. The drags were quickly got into requisition, and after searching for upwards of an hour, the body of Mr. Allen was brought out, but that of the boy had not been found up to a late hour.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in London in the week; ending Saturday, September 7:—Males, 724; females, 750; total, 1474. Deaths during the same period: Males, 466; females, 433; total, 899. The mortality is, therefore, near the average; and the births registered exceed the deaths by 575. In the first week of September last year, 3183 persons died in London; 272 by diarrhoea, and 2026 by cholera. It was the week in which the mortality was highest. In the corresponding week of the present year, the deaths by diarrhoea have been 75, by cholera 8. The deaths from diarrhoea are now rapidly declining; cholera was fatal in 8 instead of four cases, the numbers registered in the previous week. Two of the deaths from cholera were in the parish of Marylebone. The following are the particulars of the eight deaths from cholera:—On the 3rd September, at the Workhouse, Marylebone, from 63, Great Carlisle-street, a shoemaker, aged 35 years, "English cholera." On the 3rd September, at 87, St. John's Wood-terrace, Marylebone, the daughter of an artist, aged 1 year, "English cholera (3 days)." On the 31st August, at 6, Madras-place, Hol-loway, the wife of a baker, aged 58 years, "English cholera (3 days)." Mr. Watts states that "deceased was slightly affected about this time last year." On the 3rd September, at 11, Prospect-row, Ball's Pond, Islington, the daughter of a carpenter, aged 5 weeks, "cholera infantum (14 days)." On the 3rd of September, at 2, Silver-street, St. Giles's, the wife of a porter, aged 25, "low fever (7 days), cholera biliosa (16 hours)." Mr. Yardley states that "this woman had been delivered of a still-born child about ten days before her death;" and informant states that "she vomited continually, and suffered no pain. The situation is airy, and not badly drained." On the 2nd September, at 403, Oxford-street, the son of an optician, aged three years, "malignant cholera morbus." The father of the child states that "the house is ill ventilated; there is a constant smell arising from a privy under the kitchen stairs; and his family have all been ill from this cause." On the 3rd September, at 13, Bacon-street, Bethnal-green, the son of a hawker, aged three months, "cholera infantum (2 days)." On the 31st August, at 1, Claremont-place, Greenwich West, the son of a hairdresser, aged 5 months, "cholera infantum (10 days)." 35 persons (chiefly children) died of scarlatina or putrid sore throat, 43 of typhus. The deaths from the latter disease have been 35, 27, 33, 40, 48, in the last five weeks. 66 males and 49 females died in public institutions, which is less than the usual proportion.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—By the Greenwich observation, the mean reading of the barometer was 30.196 inches; the mean temperature of the air in the shade was 56.5 deg. through the week, or 2.4 deg. less than the average of the last seven years; the mean temperature of the Thames was 59 deg. Nearly an inch of rain fell on Sunday and Tuesday. The wind blew chiefly from the west and north, and passed over Greenwich at an average rate of 59 miles a day.





THE PRESIDENT IN THE RUE ST. JEAN, AT CAEN.

## THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT CHERBOURG.

The preliminary "moves" of a high game are being carefully adjusted at the present moment in France by Louis Napoleon and his adherents, and the whole country, watching with intense interest, is patiently awaiting the playing it out; prepared to applaud the skill of the parties if success attend their manoeuvres, and ready, with characteristic fickleness, in case of failure, to turn their regards to other aspirants after the perilous distinction of being the head of the executive.

The progress of the President of the Republic through the departments, for the purpose of ascertaining with his own eyes and ears the feasibility of his retaining the office in the State for a longer term than that fixed by the new Constitution of the Republic, are accompanied by an almost simultaneous movement amongst the great municipal bodies of France. The Departmental Councils, a large number of which have pronounced definitively in favour of such a revision of the Constitution as might, amongst other changes in it, enable the President to remain for a more lengthened period than four years at the head of the Government. From this it may be inferred that the majority of the "governing classes" are favourable to Louis Napoleon's pretensions, and his "progresses" do not in the main exhibit that a contrary feeling animates the great body of the people.

Last week we noticed that the President, indefatigably pursuing his object, had set out from Paris for the Western departments, the ostensible object being a visit to the important naval station and dockyard at Cherbourg, and the French squadron lying there. He arrived at Caen *en route*, on Wednesday evening (the 4th), shortly before nightfall. He was received by the Prefect and the authorities at the Demi-Lune, the junction of the three roads leading to Lisieux, Pont l'Évêque, and Trouville, and which forms a crescent. At that spot a magnificent triumphal arch was erected, with banners and suitable inscriptions. The houses were decorated with banners and garlands of flowers; the streets were lined with troops. The President was received with cries of "Vive le Président!" "Vive Napoleon!"

Immediately on his arrival several addresses were presented by the authorities and the clergy, to which the President having given suitable replies, proceeded to the Hôtel de Ville, where he had invited the members of the Corporation, the officers of the troops and National Guards, the principal inhabitants, &c., to the number of 300, to meet him at a sumptuous banquet. At the banquet the President's health was proposed in flattering terms by M. Thomine Desmazure, representative of the people. The toast was received with immense applause, all the guests standing up, and shouting "Vive le Président!" After silence was restored, the President of the Republic rose, and replied to the speech of M. Desmazure in the following terms:—

"The benevolent, sympathetic, and, I may say, enthusiastic reception I have met with in

the east, as well as in the west of France, has indeed produced a profound effect upon me. I feel, however, no overweening vanity at this reception; I attribute the smallest share of it to myself personally. What you applaud in me is the representation of order, and of more happy days for the future. (Applause; cries of "Vive Napoleon!") While I traverse your country, surrounded as I am by men who merit your esteem and your confidence, I feel proud at hearing it said, 'Our evil days have passed away, and we hope for better ones.' (Applause.) While on every side prosperity seems to reappear, that man would indeed be guilty of a crime who would attempt to arrest its development by changing what now exists, however imperfect it may be. (Bravo!) In like manner, if stormy days be destined again to appear, and that the people wished to impose a new burden on the Chief of the Government, that Chief, for his part, would be equally culpable if he abandoned that noble mission. (Cries of "Vive bien!") But, gentlemen, let us not anticipate the future. (Hear.) Let us unite in efforts at this moment to direct the affairs of the country. Let each of us perform his duty, and the Almighty will do the rest. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I drink to the city of Caen!"

This speech pretty plainly hints on the part of the President his intention of again becoming a candidate for the Presidency.

After the banquet, the President attended a grand ball at the theatre, where upwards of 4000 persons were present; and on the next morning (Thursday), at seven o'clock, he reviewed the troops and National Guards of Caen and its neighbourhood. He was received on the occasion by the troops, and by the immense population which crowded on his way, with cries of "Vive Napoleon!" "Vive la République!"

He left shortly afterwards for Cherbourg, where he arrived between eight and nine o'clock at night.

The approaching Naval Review had attracted a vast concourse of all ranks



GRAND BALL AT CAEN.





SKETCH EN ROUTE TO CHERBOURG.

and lasses to Cherbourg, which, from being one of the duller and most insipid of French seaports, had been all at once transformed into one of the most bustling. The population of the town was nearly doubled. The vast harbour, which, in ordinary times, seldom possesses more than one or two ships of war laid up in ordinary, with a sprinkling of coasters, fishing-vessels, and other small craft, now contained the finest fleet of ships of the line ever brought to-



THE PRESIDENT EN ROUTE TO CHERBOURG.

gether in France, a considerable number of magnificent steam and other frigates, and smaller ships. Besides this, there was a numerous fleet of English yachts—no less than sixty-three, and among them were some of the finest belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron, the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, and the Royal Western Yacht Club, besides representatives of almost every other yacht club in the United Kingdom. The French fleet was under the command of Admiral Parseval-Dechesnes, and had been brought from the Mediterranean for the sole purpose of being reviewed by the President of the Republic. As it lay in the roads, it presented a magni-



HARBOUR AND TOWN OF CHERBOURG.



An inhabitant of the Jura arrived in Paris a few days ago to take a passage to California. Having done so, he fell in with two individuals, to whom he related the story of his passage, he had 2000*fr.* left, which he carried in a belt round his waist. They resolved, if possible, to rob him of this treasure, and accordingly they went in the dead of night, snatched him from his sleep on pretence of being in time for the train, and hurried him, half stupefied, to a wine-shop, where they made him eat oysters and drink deep. He at last became nearly senseless, and the two fellows proceeded to strip him of his precious belt; but they were stopped by two police agents who had watched them and unclung on them at the very nick of time. The Californian emigrant thanked them, and hurried off to Havre to be out of the reach of Parisian thieves. The two fellows were marched off to gaol. — *Galignani.*



FINE ARTS

ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION.

It is to be regretted that the older members of the profession have not contributed to the Exhibition, which is now open "free" to the public, at 53, Pall-mall, for the promotion of a popular taste for architectural beauty. About a hundred professors, however, have contributed their various designs, and among them there are not a few which, if not entirely satisfactory, are at least suggestive. We recognise, to begin with, an exceedingly appropriate elevation for a new church now in progress of erection at Ambleside, by G. Gilbert Scott; and a very pleasing design for a schoolroom to be erected at Lacey Green, Bucks, the cost being limited to £120, by J. P. Seddon. Mr. Ashpitel's selections from the Palladio are instructive. Mr. Britton has exhibited several copies, such as the Scott Cenotaph, at Edinburgh, and a design for a Naval Cenotaph Gallery by himself, which are attractive. The designs submitted in competition for the Royal Arch, Dundee, are various in merit and character. Those by Mr. W. Young are elegant and ornamental; that by Mr. Frigg is massive; while that by Mr. E. B. Lamb combines the grand with the embellished. Messrs. Fergusson's and Allom's designs for a new National Gallery or Royal Academy, on the site of the present, are both meritorious. The improvement in King-street, leading to Westminster, by Mr. Wyatt Papworth, demands consideration. We have not, however, space to set forth at large the merits of the Exhibition, which we trust may meet with the encouragement that it evidently deserves.

We are happy to find that the public already resort to it, and that the numbers daily increase.

NEW SCULPTURE.

M. S. Raffaele Monti has brought from Milan to Messrs. Colnaghi's, Pall-Mall, some statues by himself, which will well repay inspection. A head of a maiden at her first communion is suggestive; and that of a veiled votive is very skilfully manipulated. There are two full-length portraits of maidens fishing, in one group, remarkably pleasing and expressive; and a statue of Eve meditating, after her transgression, on the forbidden fruit, which indicates epic power: a cherubic serpent is most poetically entwined about the base and back of the pedestal. The artist has, indeed, to a certain extent, in all his pieces, accomplished the beautiful, but has not attempted the sublime.

STATUETTE OF JOHN WESLEY.

An exquisitely executed statuette, reduced from the Wesley statue in the Wesleyan College, Richmond, has been recently completed by the original sculptor, Mr. Samuel Manning. This marble miniature is only sixteen inches and a half high, the pedestal being about ten. All the measurements are in exact proportion to the original, and the manipulation is everywhere elaborate in the extreme. It may be viewed at the sculptor's studio, Union-place, New-road.

BUSTS OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Two Cabinet busts of this lamented Statesman have lately appeared, and are acknowledged to be in every respect truthful memorials.

The first has been modelled from Mr. James Palmer's popular portrait of Sir Robert Peel, by Mr. T. S. Westmacott, and cleverly executed in Copeland's statuary. The likeness is strikingly characteristic.

The second bust, issued by Messrs. Letley and Co., of Soho-square, was modelled by Mr. George Abbott, at the time Sir Robert Peel was sitting as Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of Investigation on the Evesham Election. It has thus the recommendation of being from the life.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The racing campaign is now beginning to draw towards a close, and in another fortnight will have only the three Newmarket October meetings, and some autumnal gatherings at Epsom, Liverpool, and Chester, to attract the public. Steeple-chasing will be combined with the legitimate sports at the three last-mentioned places, and will be followed by the commencement of the season for racing "across the country." The fixtures for next week are, Walsall, on Monday; Doncaster, on Tuesday, and three following days; Tenby, on Tuesday; and Brecon, on Wednesday. Of this small batch Doncaster alone excites public attention; it promises to be a brilliant one in the great essential of sport, and, from the extraordinary facilities offered in the shape of special trains from the metropolis (and the Great Northern), as well as from all the sporting districts, will be fully attended. The St. Leger will be the "feature" of the second day, and the Cup of the last; the first of these events will be contested by a strong field, and the Flying Dutchman, if well at the post, cannot lose the other.

The cricketing appointments are confined to a match on Monday, at Brighton, between eleven of England and sixteen amateurs; one on the same day, at Copenhagen House; and one on Wednesday, at Kennington Oval, between Kennington and Epsom.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The sudden appearance of Minimum, and his elevation to the premiership, gave some interest to the betting, which, in other respects, was flat in the extreme. Bolingbroke and Mildew were sent to the right about for the St. Leger; and the Irish lot, saving Windischgratz, found little favour; the "cracks" maintained their position.

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
5 to 1 agst Minimum	7 to 1 agst The Castle	8 to 1 agst Post tempo
ST. LEGER.		
11 to 10 agst Voltigeur (t)	8 to 1 agst Bee Hunter	25 to 1 agst Russborough
11 to 2 — Pitford (t)	15 to 1 — Cyprus	30 to 1 — Bolingbroke
7 to 1 agst Windischgratz (t)	20 to 1 — Chatterbox	35 to 1 — Marchioness d'Eu
CESAREWITCH.		
40 to 1 agst Clothworker (t)	40 to 1 agst Montagu (t)	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
50 to 1 agst Turtus (t)	50 to 1 agst Officious (t)	
DERBY.		
15 to 1 agst Prime Minister (t)		

THURSDAY.—The betting was so extremely flat this afternoon, and with so little effect on the prices, that any introductory observations are uncalled for:—

GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
9 to 2 agst Mark Tapley (t)	5 to 1 agst Strongbow (t)	6 to 1 agst Minimum
ST. LEGER.		
11 to 10 agst Voltigeur (t)	13 to 2 agst Windischgratz	15 to 1 agst Cyprus
10 to 1 — Pitford	8 to 1 — Beehunter	25 to 1 — Chatterbox
CESAREWITCH.		
25 to 1 agst Knight Errant	33 to 1 agst Legende-main	40 to 1 agst Backbiter
DERBY.—15 to 1 agst Prime Minister		

LICHFIELD RACES.—MONDAY.

The PRODUCE STAKES of 10 svs each, and 20 added.—Mr. Fowler's Jack Briggs (Whitehouse), 1. Mr. Minor's Modestia, 2.

The STAFFORDSHIRE STAKES of 15 svs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Copeland's Candlewick (Sharpe), 1. Mr. Meeson's Doubt (Whitehouse), 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 10 svs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Phillips's La Juive (Marlow), 1. Mr. Fowler's Reaper, 2.

The LICHFIELD STAKES of 10 svs each, and 25 added.—Mr. J. Day's Colocynthus (Cheswas), 1. Mr. Yardley nd b m by Jerred, 2.

RADCLIFFE RACES.—MONDAY.

The HASTON PARK STAKES of 5 svs each, and 25 added.—Mr. Hesselstine's Unity (T. Dodd), 1. Mr. Holdforth's Romance, 2.

The TWO-YEAR-OLD STAKES of 5 svs each, and 30 added.—Mr. G. Barton's Madame Wharton (Oates), 1. Mr. Palmer's True Love, 2.

The WILTON CUP of £100, added to a handicap of 15 svs each.—Mr. Reid's Clothworker (J. Haw), 1. Mr. Osborne's Lady Hylda (Abdale), 2.

SCULLEYS' MATCH BETWEEN SAVAGE AND WIGGETT.—The scullers' match between Savage and Wiggett, both of whom belong to the lower part of the Thames, for £20 a side, took place on Wednesday. The distance selected was from Putney-bridge to Mortlake, and Savage was slightly the favourite. The men went to their stations in the presence of a tolerable muster of spectators, and effected a very good start. They were scull and scull up to Messrs. Searle's yard, both rowing very capably, but here Savage began to draw away from his opponent, and continued to gain considerably to the finish. Wiggett made some strenuous efforts to better his position, but without effect. At Hammersmith-bridge he was three or four lengths astern, at Chiswick Eyot considerably more, and a long way behind at the finish.

THE HUNTING SEASON IN WARWICKSHIRE.—Preparations for an extended hunting establishment in Warwickshire have just been completed, of which Leamington is to be the central point of attraction to sporting men during the forthcoming season. Mr. Barnard, the gallant master of the "Old Warwickshire," has liberally consented to hunt that pack six days in each week, north and south of Leamington, and especially has he undertaken to secure the visitors at that place meets within a convenient distance four days out of the six. To render this arrangement more satisfactory to the town's people, and effective in its operation, commodious and complete kennels have been provided in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, which, taken in connexion with those already in existence at Kineton, hold out to the lovers of the "noble science" in Warwickshire, promises of the most brilliant and continuous sport in drawing the well-preserved coverts of that celebrated country.

An attempt was made on Friday morning week, at Hull, upon the life of the Rev. R. Atthill, curate of Holy Trinity Church, in that town. The Rev. gentleman was conversing in the market-place with a friend, when a man, respectfully dressed, came up, and, holding a pistol within two or three inches of Mr. Atthill's head, pulled the trigger. Fortunately, although the cap exploded, the pistol itself hung fire, upon which the fellow walked unconcernedly away, saying, "It doesn't signify; we shall meet again." He has been committed to York for trial at the next assizes. His name is Edward Kelass, and, from statements made before the Court, he appears to be insane, and to be suffering under a religious monomania. He assigned no motive for the outrage.

An accident of a serious nature recently happened to the youngest son of the Earl and Countess Poulett. On Saturday, the 7th instant, the Hon. Amias Poulett, when returning from a shooting excursion, had a dangerous fall from his horse, and sustained a severe fracture of the right leg, and, it is feared, a concussion of the brain. It is hoped, however, that the young gentleman is progressing favourably.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPE TOWN will probably favour us with his address, and at the proper time full particulars of the measures in progress for carrying out the assemblage shall be forwarded to him.

C F C.—According to the modern rules, stale-mate makes a drawn game.

W T, Guildford.—In a game of Chess, by correspondence, our opponents send us as their move "Castles;" now, as they are legally able to Castle on either the King's side or the Queen's, what should be our course? Refer the move back to your adversaries for amendment, requesting them to state on which side they have Castled. We do not think you can enforce a penalty for the omission.

MAC M.—Our correspondent "Judy" is a lady; and, however incredible it may appear to "Mac M.," the first party who furnished us with the true solution of the extremely difficult Problem No. 345.

KING PIPPIN.—The solution of Problem No. 601 is as follows:—1. R to Q 8th (ch); 2. R to K 4th (ch); 3. B takes P; 4. R to B 7th; 5. B mates.

W H E, Bradford.—1. Place the goodness to send us a diagram of the Problem in question, and we will give the solution next week. 2. The other position you have sent is not intelligible, the Black King being already in check of the White Queen.

A BEGINNER.—Get Kenny's little shilling "Manual," published by Bogue, of Fleet-street.

SUBSCRIBER AB OVO.—1. You will get the new Chessmen, of the best workmanship and material, of Leuchars, in Piccadilly; or Land, in Fleet-street; or Mecht, in Leadenhall-street.

2. Your question respecting the St George's Chess Club is un decipherable.

R B W, Oxford.—The game is promising; yet it does not please us so well as your problem, which is peculiarly neat and winning.

DEREYON.—Your former letter never reached us. If, after a few more days' examination, you fail to discover the *modus operandi* in Major Jaenisch's three positions, we will supply you with the key.

MORRIS.—Apply to the Chessmen manufacturer at the Polytechnic Institution.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.—Try and put it into better shape: the idea is laudable, but the composition really ludicrous. How could the White King ever get into such a position as he occupies?

EXONENSIS; PHILLO-CHES; MURPHY.—Too obvious, though not without merit.

Q P.—It seems to be ingenious; but the Pieces are too numerous, and most inartistically arranged. Send a complete solution of it next week.

E H G.—Perfectly correct, as far as we at present see, and very clever also.

R D M.—See notice above to "King Pippin."

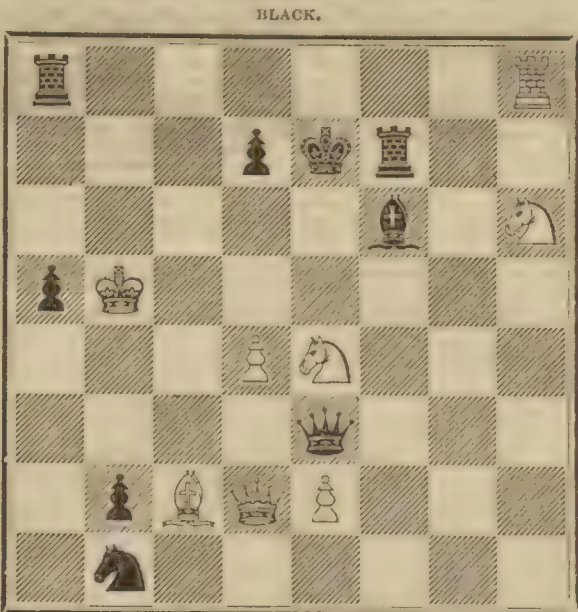
SOLUTIONS of the fine study by Messrs Horvitz and Kling, by CAPE TOWN and R V, T, Bolton; M P, PERRET are correct.

SOLUTIONS of No. 346, by R H T, K, Yarmouth; R V, CAPE TOWN, F G R, M P, DIGGORY, F R S, MILO, HENRICUS JOHANNES, KING PIPPIN, J D M, AROUS, SIMPLE SIMON, LYNX, VICAR, G P, TREWEK, ST EDMUND, BATH DUO, DEREYON, JUVENUS, FERVIDUS, PEDONE, OXONIENSIS, CAMILLA, MINOR, JACOBUS, HERMIT, CAROLUS, are correct. All others are wrong.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. B to K 4th	P takes B	3. R to K 5th	P moves
2. Kt takes Q Kt P	P takes P (best)	4. Kt to Q B 6th—Mate	

PROBLEM NO. 347.

By Mr. MILLARD, of the Leeds Chess Club.



WHITE.  
White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE.

BETWEEN THE CHESS-CLUBS OF BERLIN AND POTSDAM.

For the previous moves, see our Journal for June 29th of the present year.

WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam).	WHITE (Berlin).	BLACK (Potsdam).
14. K to Q Kt sq	K to Q 2d	19. R takes R	B takes Kt
15. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	20. B to Q B 7th (ch)	K to K 2d
16. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes K B P	21. P takes B	Kt to K B 3d
17. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q sq	22. P to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 3d
18. B takes Q P	R takes R (ch)	23. B to Q B 4th (ch)	K to Q 2d

Berlin has to play.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STAUNTON gives his Queen's Rook to an Amateur.

(Evans Gambit.)

(Remove White's Q Rook from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. P to K Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d
2. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	16. Q Kt to B 3d	Q B to Q Kt 2d
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	17. Q Kt to his 5th	Q to her B 3d
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes K's P	18. P to Q 5th	Q to her 2d (d)
5. P to Q B 3d	B to Q R 4th	19. Q B to Q Kt 2d	Q Kt to K B 4th (e)
6. Castles	B to Q Kt 3d	20. K Kt to K 4th	Q R to Q sq
7. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Q to her sq	P to Q R 3d
8. P to K 5th (a)	P to Q 4th	22. Kt takes B	Q takes Kt
9. P takes P (in pass- ing)	Q takes P (b)	23. Q to K R 5th	P to Q Kt 4th
10. K Kt to his 5th	K Kt to K R 3d	24. Q to K Kt 5th	P takes B
11. R to K sq (ch)	Q Kt to K 2d	25. B takes Kt P	Q Kt takes B
12. Q B to Q R 3d	P to Q B 4th (c)	26. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K to R sq
13. P takes Q P	Castles	27. Q takes K Kt, and wins	
14. Q to her Kt 3d	K R to Q B 2d		

(a) This variation first occurred in a game between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Cochrane, and was afterwards elaborately analysed by the Hindostanee player, Ghulam Kassim.

(b) In Ghulam Kassim's analysis, the following result is given as the consequence of the second player taking the Pawn with Pawn:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
9. Q B takes P	Q B to K 3d †
10. R to K sq (ch)	K R to K 2nd
11. K Kt to his 5th	P to Q 4th
12. Q to K R 5th	P to K Kt 3d
13. Q to K 4th	Q B to Q Kt 3d
14. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K B sq.

(c) Not K B to Q B 4th, on account of White answering with Kt to K 4th, and winning a Piece.

(d) Taking the Pawn would cost Black an officer.

(e) Again, he could not take the Pawn without great loss.

† Better than taking the Bishop. † A prudent and essential move.

BRILLIANT LITTLE GAMBIT BETWEEN CAPTAIN EVANS AND

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NESBITT.

(Muzio Gambit.)

WHITE (Col. N.)	BLACK (Capt. E.)	WHITE (Col. N.)	BLACK (Capt. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. K R to B sq	Q to K 6th (ch)
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	13. Kt to K 2d	P takes Kt
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	14. Q to K B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
4. K B to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 5th	15. Q takes B (ch)	K to Q 2d
5. B takes K B P	(ch) (r)	16. Q to K Kt 7th	B to Q 2d
6. Kt to K 5th (ch)	K takes B	17. Q takes R	Q Kt to R 3d
7. Q takes P	Q to K B 3d (c)	18. Q takes P (ch)	K to Kt 3d
8. Q to K R 5th (ch)	K to his 2d	19. R to K B 3d	R to K sq
9. Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 3d	20. R takes Q (d)	R takes Q
10. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	21. P takes R	And Black surrenders.
11. Q B takes P	Q takes B		

(a) This mode of pursuing the attack is not nearly so forcible as the ordinary way, of giving up the Kt by Castling.

(b) If he play K to his 3d, with the view to win the Kt, he must lose the game.

(c) Loll gives this defence; but it is proved now to be inferior to 7. K Kt to R 3d.

(d) White must win in this manner, by dint of brute force; but we should have preferred the more scientific termination arising from 20. Q to K Kt 3d.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 606.—By "Judy."

White: K at Q B 3d, R at Q sq, B at K 8th, Kt at K 5th, P's at K B 3d and Q 4th.

Black: K at Q 4th, P at K 3d.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 607.—By H. T. Tunstall.

White: K at his Kt 2d, Q at K 3d, R at Q 4th, Bs at K R 6th and Q R 6th, Kt at K B 4th.

Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at her 8th, R's at Q B 3d and 8th, B at Q Kt 3d, Kt at Q 2d and K 4th, P's at K 5th and Q R 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived at Ostend. The stay of their Majesties is intended to be prolonged to the end of the present month, in the hope of improving the health of the Queen.

On Saturday the fund of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement and Building of Churches and Chapels was considerably increased by the munificent bequest of £600 from C. S.

Very important news has reached Liverpool from Rio Janeiro (via Bahia), dated July 18. It appears that the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed a law declaring the slave trade to be piracy, and seems altogether to be in earnest to terminate the inhuman traffic. Sickness was very prevalent all round Rio.

South Shields has just received a charter of incorporation. The whole of the parliamentary boroughs in Durham and Northumberland have now municipal corporations.

The inauguration of the Saxon Coronation Stone at Kingston-upon-Thames will take place next week, in the presence of a large body of Freemasons, some of the county members, &c., who will afterwards attend a public breakfast. A grand display of fireworks, by Southby, will be exhibited on the river in the evening.

Thomas Lee, of Nenthal, on Alston Moor, Scotland, whilst shooting on Greenhill Moss, started a covey of 15 grouse, about 30 yards off. Six fell by the first barrel and four by the second, seven of which were shot dead, and three lamed. The day before he shot 12 brace in succession.

The Court of Queen's Bench have sanctioned a change in the dietary of the several prisons of Ireland, for persons under short sentence, so as to equalise it to that of the poor-houses. This will prevent so many leaving poor-houses and committing larceny to get into gaol.

The Bishop of London has licensed the Rev. Conrad Making Wimberley, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the curacy of Isleworth.

The Bishop of Manchester has consecrated a new church at Lytham, near Blackpool.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, is about to go to Italy for the benefit of her health; she is to be accompanied by the Emperor. Dr. Jungken, one of her Majesty's physicians, has recommended a residence at Palermo, from the climate of which her Majesty formerly derived great advantage; and Dr. Mann, another of her physicians, has already gone to Italy to prepare for her reception.

Mr. Lillingstone, of Lochalsh, Inverness-shire, has introduced the planting of tobacco on his estate, and fields which formerly grew potatoes now bear a luxuriant crop of this plant. It remains to be seen whether the plant will decline in autumn or "end in smoke."

The negotiations for the purchase of the *Great Britain*, to carry on a trade between Panama and San Francisco, have failed, and this noble vessel is destined, for a time at least, to remain idle in her present quarters.

An arrival in the Thames has taken place by a vessel from Guernsey of 27 casks of black currants, preserved in spirits.

A contract has been entered into by the Lords of the Admiralty for the supply of 11 tons of cocoa, including about one ton of screenings, for the service of the Victualling Department of the Royal Navy.

In the hop market of Worcester, last Saturday, a number of pockets of hops were sold at the following high rates:—Growth of 1846, 31s.; 1848, £2 2s.; and 1849, £4 12s.

On Monday morning, shortly before eight o'clock, in the vicinity of Salmon-lane, Limehouse, a fire broke out in the works belonging to the Patent Metallic Composition Company, in Gloucester-place. The flames originated in the mixing shop on the ground-floor; and owing to the combustible nature of the stock therein, the fire spread with great fierceness, at one time threatening destruction to the surrounding property. The mixing shop was burnt out, and the contents consumed; part of the roof was also destroyed.

The extension line of the East Lancashire Railway, from Lostock Hall to Preston, was opened last week.

Accounts this week from Canada state that a very destructive fire has taken place at Montreal, consuming property to the amount of 500,000 dollars.

In Mexico the cholera has nearly ceased, but the deaths in the capital by its ravages had been no less than 18,000. The Mexican Congress had been regularly installed, and urgent measures set on foot to replenish the treasury and restore the credit of the Government.

In California, new and rich mines continue to be discovered in seemingly inexhaustible numbers.

A revolution—or rather an insurrection, for its result is not known—recently broke out in the Ecuador (South America), and General Egaldi was beaten, and forced to retire on board a British vessel for safety; but he again landed and assumed command of a considerable force, with the intent to re-assess his supremacy.

Miss Weld, a member of the family of Cardinal Weld, recently "took the veil" at the convent at Westbury, near Bristol.

It is not true that the First Lord of the Admiralty has been elected an elder brother of the Trinity House corporation, in the room of the late Sir Robert Peel. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, the President of the Board of Trade, has succeeded to that vacancy.

The passenger trade between Southampton and Madeira is rapidly increasing. The last packet took out thirty passengers for that salubrious island.

The rate-payers in Lancashire, with whom originated the movement for applying the representative principle to the nomination and election of county financial boards, are preparing to take the field with a view to renewing the agitation of that question.

On Saturday morning last, David Griffiths, shoemaker, Cornelly (Wales), undertook for a wager to hand-reap one acre of wheat in one day, which task he accomplished in a very creditable manner.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that henceforth the British and North American Royal Mail steam-ships, sailing between Liverpool and New York, shall cease calling at Halifax on their outward and homeward passage. The company's ships sailing between Liverpool and Boston will continue to call at Halifax, both out and home, as usual.

At Lowestoft, preparations are now being made for the herring-fishery voyage. Not more than 20 of the large boats will go to sea. One of the boats went to the north a week since, and came up with six lasts of herrings, which realised £120 at Yarmouth.

The influx of stranger visitors into Ireland, arriving from England and Scotland, in the last three months, has been calculated at upwards of 7000, many of whom, it is stated on their own authority, came for the purpose of seeing for themselves the capabilities of the country, and the most eligible places to locate as future residents.

The sailors stopping at the Dublin Sailors' Home, during the last three months, from time to time deposited in the hands of the superintendent, for safe keeping, no less a sum than £140, all of which would most probably have been squandered in dissipation, or stolen from them, had they not this refuge to protect them.

The Poor-Law Commissioners have ordered an inquiry into the general management of the Limerick union for the years 1848, 1849, and 1850, in accordance with a resolution of the board of guardians to that effect, and forwarded to the commissioners.

Two additional regiments (the *Limerick Chronicle* says) will shortly be despatched to Australia, where the malcontents are anxious to separate from the Government of Great Britain.

On Sunday morning a destructive fire occurred in the farm-yard of Mr. Fellis, innkeeper, Rutherglen-bridge (Glasgow). Much was done in checking and confining the progress of the flames; but notwithstanding which, a considerable amount of damage was inevitably effected by them. The origin of the disaster is imputed to incendiarism.

A committee has been appointed in the United States to receive subscriptions for the erection of a monument, at Quebec, over the remains of John Wilson, the Scottish vocalist, who died in that city last summer.

The Brussels papers of the 8th instant announce the arrival at Versailles of General Haynau, on his way from London to Cassel.

The Bavarian Government has issued a decree prohibiting subscriptions and collections in aid of the cause of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

The hills and ravines around Nevada (Mexico) have every appearance of abounding with gold. It has lately been found scattered over the hills, mixed with the top soil, which is light and dusty like ashes.

A thriving trade has sprung up between San Francisco and South Australia, most of the substantial vegetables in the market being supplied from the latter place.

During a gale of wind on the 29th ult. two boats belonging to Yell, in the Orkneys, while crossing Otter Sound, by some unaccountable cause were swamped, and all on board, viz. four men and a boy, perished.

A letter from Constantinople of the 25th ult. states that great sensation had been caused by the wife of Mehemet Pacha having strangled one of her eunuchs, assisted by a groom and some other servants. She had been arrested, she pretended that by law she had a right to kill him if she pleased. She was formerly the wife of an English physician named Milligen, but was divorced from him. It was believed that in spite of her high rank





THE FRENCH SQUADRON IN POSITION.

## THE FRENCH PRESIDENT AT CHERBOURG.

(Continued from page 230.)

The President, during his visit, distributed 30,000 francs among the crews of

the ships. The only cry uttered by the sailors in saluting Louis Napoleon was that of "*Vive le Président de la République*," orders having been issued from head-quarters forbidding any other cry.

On Monday morning the President left Cherbourg at nine o'clock, for St. Lo,

whence he proceeded *via* Avranches and Evreux to Paris, where he was expected to arrive on Thursday night.

The President will shortly proceed to canvass the southern departments. M. de Salvandy, late minister of Louis Philippe's Government, has, it is said,



THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON SALUTING THE FRENCH SQUADRON.—SKETCHED BY THE HON. DUDLEY FELHAM.

by his visits to Wiesbaden and to Claremont, effected a complete reconciliation between the Bourbon and the Orleans families.

General Cavaignac is suffering from severe indisposition, and it is considered

very doubtful if he will ever again be able to take a part in the public services of his country.

The returns from the departments give fifty-three as the number of Councils

General who have adopted resolutions in favour of the revision of the constitution; nine against; and thirteen who have separated without adopting a resolution for or against. There now remain only eleven whose decisions are unknown.



SHIPS' BOAT-RACE AT CHERBOURG



MUSIC.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

GLOUCESTER, WEDNESDAY.

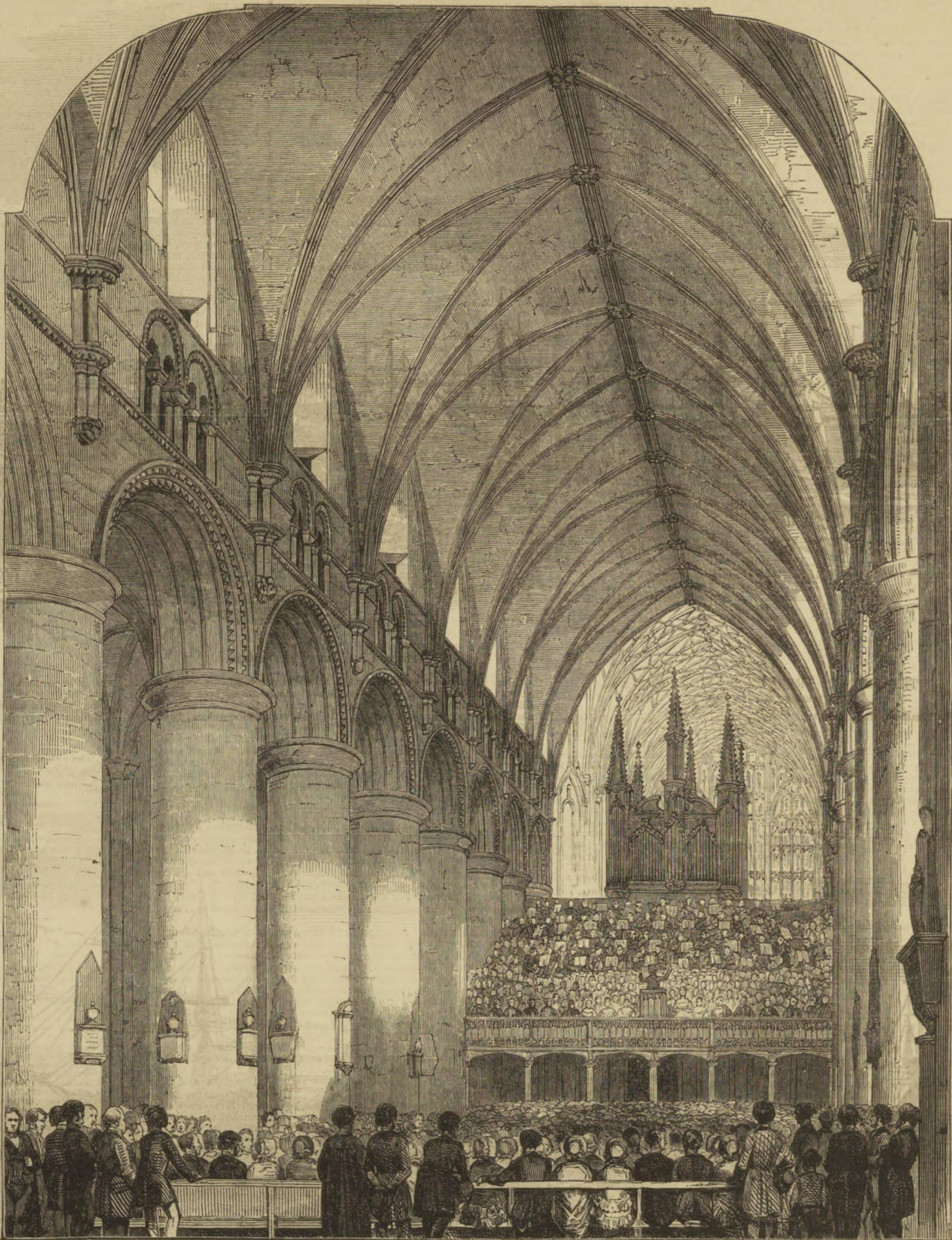


GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—THE SUPPOSED PILGRIM'S DOOR.

THE history of the origin and progress of the gatherings of the three choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, if carefully compiled, would supply a very interesting work to be added to the musical library of art progress. With the exception of Lyson's book—a very imperfect review of these ancient meetings, and which only extends to the year 1811—there are no published records as to the early struggles of the lovers of music to establish these annual performances on a permanent basis. A few amateurs assembling originally only for practice and recreation, prepared the way for the festivals, exchanging, as they did, visits between the three towns at stated intervals. And this musical fraternity was gradually enlarged, until a charity collection was organized. The amount, in 1724, at Gloucester, was £31 10s.; and, owing to the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford, the annual meetings soon rapidly increased, to the "exaltation," as he once preached, "of holy worship, to the improvement of the choirs, the credit of the foundations, the benefit of the cities, the comfort of the fatherless, and the delight of mankind." The institution has been invaluable for the cause of music and this country, as well as for the cause of charity. It is to the grand combinations of sacred and secular music at these celebrations, that the capital towns of Great Britain are indebted for the formation of choral societies and orchestral associations, thereby improving national taste and enlarging musical knowledge. How far the Musical Festivals of the three choirs have kept pace with the marked advance of late years, it is not now the time to discuss; and whether the quality of the performances, considering the amelioration of metropolitan execution, may not be vastly improved under experienced control, is a vexed question that we shall not open at present, the details of the doings of the actual assemblage exacting already a heavy call on our space and attention.

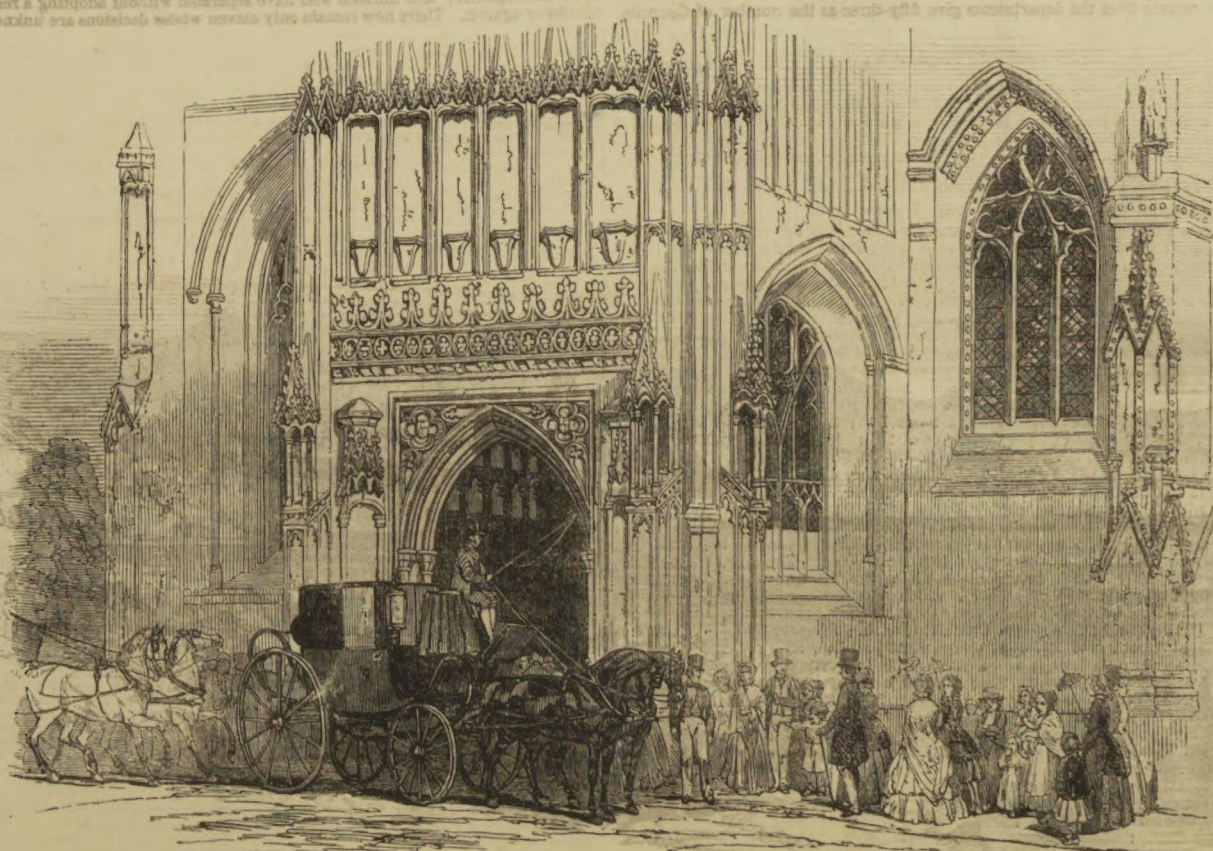
The 127th anniversary is now in full progress, under her Majesty's special patronage; the presidency of the Duke of Beaufort, and the vice-presidency of the respective county Lord-Lieutenants, Earls Fitzhardinge and Somers, and Lord Lyttelton, and of the Diocesan Bishops of Gloucester (who is in residence), Worcester, and Hereford. The stewards who have undertaken the financial risks are T. G. Parry, Esq., High Sheriff, the Rev. Lord Saye and Sele, the Rev. T. Selwyn, the Rev. T. Evans, D.D., the Rev. W. L. Darrell, the Rev. H. E. Evans, the Rev. T. Peters, Sir Martin H. C. Brevey, Bart., W. Dent, W. H. H. Hartley, E. Sampson, T. Turner, J. W. Walters, and J. Yorke, Esqrs. This is an unusual number of stewards, and shows that the determination to maintain the festival is strong. It should be explained that the collections, each day, at the Cathedral, are appropriated without reduction to the charity—that is, for the exclusive benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergymen of the three Dioceses, the receipts from the sale of tickets being devoted to the expenses, any deficiency in the receipts being paid by the stewards. According to present indications the deficit will be little or nothing; and the weather is so fine and brilliant, that the acceptable, but rare word, a surplus, is even whispered. May it prove so, for it is too bad to tax the local gentlemen with an annual loss in each town, especially when, by the exercise of a proper combination in the three counties, a mighty musical meeting could be ensured, of vast results for art and artists, and financially prosperous. It is, however, astonishing how antagonistic is the spirit of each Cathedral city; and, as regards the meetings, the feuds of the Guelphs and Ghibellines, of the Montagues and Capulets, of the white and red roses, were as nothing compared with local animosities and jealousies; the only union being between the three respective organists, who are quite satisfied with the existing order of things, musical as well as administrative.

On Saturday, signs of activity in the town were manifested. Artists were seen rambling in the streets, and huge placards announced the attractions of the week in shopocracy. Madame Sontag, accompanied by her daughter and the Count Rossi, arrived on that day. Madame Castellan, who, on her way, sang at two



THE GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.

services on Sunday at St. Swithen's Church, Worcester, for the benefit of the organist and choir, the Rev. R. Sarjeant, M.M., the rector, preaching excellent sermons, reached here on Monday, with Miss Dolby, who has been on a tour with Jullien's band. The rehearsals in the Cathedral and Shire Hall, on Monday, were, as usual, long, as in our railroad musical system one day suffices for such purposes. On Tuesday, the ringing of bells announced to the population, native and foreign, that the Festival had commenced. The aspect of the interior of the Cathedral at the morning service was truly grand. Our artists come to our aid to depict the noble nave, and here we claim a marked advantage over our contemporaries of the pen. We are not called upon to present to the mind's eye the characteristics of this sublime spectacle; there it is—the scene of devotional and musical grandeur. The large circular pillars separating the nave from the aisles will be recognised as of the Norman style, with semicircular arches connecting them at the top. The raised amphitheatre at the western window is, perhaps, the best spot to view the assemblage of amateurs seated on numbered forms in the nave until within a few feet of the orchestra, with the organ at the summit, beyond which may be seen a portion of that exquisite specimen of pointed architecture, the choir. The organist (Mr. Townshend Smith, of Hereford Cathedral) is not seen, because his seat is on the choir side; but, through the agency of a mirror, fixed at one of the slender columns of the ribs of the vaulted roof, he is enabled to follow the gyrations of the conductor's baton (Mr. Amott, the organist of Gloucester Cathedral). On each side of the conductor's Gothic rostrum are ranged the principal singers and the chorists, in raised seats, up to the platform for the instrumentalists. In the centre of the group is Mr. Henry Blagrove, the leader, with Willy as principal second, and Messrs. J. Loder, Cooper, Dando, A. Griessbach, Watkins, Marshall, Betts, W. Blagrove, Thirlwall, Banister, E. Chipp, Watson, Zerbin, Kelly, &c., first and second violins; Messrs. Hill, Glanville, R. Blagrove, Thompson, Trust, &c., violas; Messrs. Lucas, Hutton, Phillips, W. Loder, Chipp, &c., violoncellos; Messrs. Howell, Severn, Fratten, Rowland, Winsor, &c., double basses; Card, sen. and jun., flutes; Nicholson and Horton, oboes; Williams and Egerton, clarionets; Baumann and Larkin, bassoons; C. and E. Harper, Rae, and Kielbach, horns; T. Harper and Irwin, trumpets; Smithies, sen. and jun., and Healey, trombones; Chipp, drums, &c. The Mayor and Municipal Councillors came in state, and the Bishop occupied a chair at the right of the nave, looking at the orchestra, opposite the pulpit. The service began at eleven, but did not end till near three o'clock. Nothing could be finer than the *coup d'œil*, with the splendid flood of sunlight through the pierced and highly ornamented windows, so rich in the pointed style. The service was intoned by the Rev. Mr. Kent, and the Rev. Mr. Luscombe read the lessons of the day, "Micah 2," and "Matthew 11." The *preces* and *responses* were from Talbs, the giant of English ecclesiastical music; but the use, or rather abuse, of the organ in the responses was a mistake. Nothing can be more grave and solemn than the responses in their simple state. There were many thrilling points in the execution of the service—the broad harmonies of Talbs, and their massive grandeur, accord with the colossal proportions of the sacred locality. There are sensations experienced from the devotional associations, not to be felt in profane edifices. The "Te Deum," of Handel, composed for the Dettingen victory, was, on the whole, well rendered, the solos were sung by Miss Byers (in the absence of Miss Lucombe, from indisposition), Miss Williams, the contralto; Mr. Loeckey, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Barnby (who sang Miss Dolby's part for the same reason), and Mr. Phillips. The choral singing was well sustained. The trumpet playing of Messrs. Harper and Irwin, whose duties yesterday were so onerous, and the oboe and bassoon of Nicholson and Baumann, deserve especial mention. Handel's "Jubilate" might have been dispensed with; it is very inferior to the "Te Deum" as a composition. The "Esther" overture was steadily rendered, and Handel's coronation anthem,



GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.—THE PORCH.



"The King shall rejoice," is always acceptable. Dr. Boyce's anthem, "Blessed is he," with the interpolated duo "Here shall soft charity," is a stereotyped piece at these meetings, and finds ardent admirers even in this fast age: except to praise the singing of Miss Williams, Lockey, and Phillips, it is not requisite to discuss how far Dr. Boyce's reputation is justified, but an invitation to a modern English composer to write an anthem for these meetings would be both politic and graceful. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Townshend Selwyn, Canon of the Cathedral. His text was 2d Corinthians, 9th chapter, 12th verse: "For the administration of this service not only supplieth the wants of the saints, but is abundant also by many thanksgivings unto God." The reverend preacher was unfortunately inaudible to the greater portion of the congregation. The collection at the doors was £223 1s. 8d., of which £60 came from the Worcester funded property, the only contribution of that kind; and £50 from the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral.

The attendance at last night's concert was more numerous than had been anticipated, the first evening programme being generally scantily patronised. The hall at the close probably had some effect on the attraction. Owing to the continued hoarseness of Miss Lucombe and Miss Dolby, Madame Castellani sang for the former in Mozart's quartette "Non te fidar;" Miss Byers in Weber's quartet "Over the dark blue waters;" and Miss M. Williams sang in the duo for Miss Dolby, "Serbami ognor," from "Semiramide." Mr. Turner, one of the stewards, addressed the company, explaining the causes of the changes in the programme. The concert was made up of the stock pieces of the several singers. The reception of Madame Sontag was enthusiastic, and she was rapturously entered in Dr. Arne's "Soldier tired," and Adolphe Adam's variations on "Ah, vous dirai-je," with M. Remusat's neat flute obligato. She also sang an air by Nicolai from the "Templario," and took a share in the quartet of Mozart. Mme. Sontag's *l'ours de force* created a great sensation—she was in excellent voice. Mme. Castellani sang the "Freudi per me" of Benedict and De Beriot, and the polacca "Son vergin vazzosa," from the "Puritani"—the latter she was compelled to repeat, so brilliant was her execution. Herr Fornes was encored in the air "In diesen heiligen," and Mr. Phillips in Handel's "Haste thee, Nymph." Mr. Sims Reeves gave Beethoven's "Adelaida" with poetic expression and power, but was accompanied on the most horrid pianoforte Gloucester could have produced. Mr. Lockey gave the grand tenor scena from "Oberon" with much dramatic energy. A madrigal, by Wilbye, "Stay, Corydon," was cruelly massacred by the choir. The "William Tell" and "Jessonda" overtures were effectively executed. Mr. Henry Blagrove caused prodigious excitement by his admirable rendering of Mayseder's Sixth Polonaise; his tone was unexceptionable, and his mechanical feats were accomplished with remarkable ease, grace, and precision. Miss Williams's artistic reading of Gluck's "Che faro," must be specified; and Mr. Lawler displayed a fine voice in Bellini's "Vi ravisso." After the concert began the ball, to Mr. T. Adams's band; but the company did not remain late, owing to the heavy week's amusements to be got through.

This morning, the magnificent weather attracted an immense auditory for Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Miss Dolby was enabled to sing, but Miss Lucombe was still *hors de combat*; and Miss Byers, a clever and rising vocalist, was again the able substitute. On looking at the orchestra, we were struck with the many removals by death. The patriarch Lindley, who for more than half a century attended these Festivals, is no longer able to appear in public. We lose here the veteran Harper (retired), Platt (retired), and T. Cooke (dead), since 1847; and in 1844 we saw François Cramer, John Loder, and Moralt (all dead), at this meeting. The general execution of "Elijah" was seriously affected by the time being taken almost invariably too slow. In some pieces, it was dragged to such a degree as totally to defeat the composer's conceptions, and the performers' interpretation thereof. The slow style began even with the overture. It required all the advantages of very excellent choral singing, of the tact of the principals, and of the goodness of the orchestra, to compensate for this peculiar reading of the conductor. In the trio, "Lift thine eyes," Madame Castellani, Miss Dolby, and Miss Williams emancipated themselves from the *bdton's* thralldom, and giving vent to the Mendelssohnian intentions, poured forth a rich flood of harmonious sounds, filling every nook of the vast Cathedral with the echoes of their sweet voices. The effect was electrical, and the encore irresistible—not the result of a noisy demonstration, but arising from that indescribable murmur of gratification which shows that the ear has been delighted and the heart touched. Madame Sontag gave the air, "Hear ye, Israel," with fine effect; the reading was intellectual, and her organ responded to the mind's imaginings nobly. Miss Dolby had the air, "Oh, rest in the Lord;" and Miss Williams, "Woe unto them." Mr. Phillips sang impressively, but not in his best voice, the music of the "Prophet." Miss Byers, under the circumstances of a very short notice, acquitted herself with much ability, especially in the miracle of the rain, the oboe accompaniment in which piece was beautifully played by Mr. Nicholson. Mr. Lockey's perfect vocalisation in the tenor part is, of course, well known; and he was never more successful than on this occasion. The impression produced by the oratorio, despite of the mistakes in the *tempi*, proved how Mendelssohn's masterpiece is working its way in the hearts and understanding of musical amateurs in every part of the kingdom.

There was much animation outside the Cathedral to-day; the streets are thronged, the bells are ringing, and the stewards are in the highest spirits. The collection amounted to £152 8s. 6d.

THURSDAY.

At the second concert, last night, at the Shire Hall, which, by the way, with its new organ and new system of lighting, makes a good concert room, Mozart's symphony in E flat and Weber's "Oberon" overture were played. The concerted pieces were Costa's quartet "Ecco quel pero," Mozart's trio "La mia Dorabella" (Costa fan tutte), Handel's trio "The flocks shall leave," and Converso's madrigal "When all alone." The room was very well attended, and the encores were numerous. Mme. Sontag obtaining two rapturous ones in Eckert's Swiss air "My Switzer love," in "Home, sweet home," and in Bishop's "Be me discourse." Madame Castellani was called upon to sing twice Meyerbeer's air "Quand je quitterai la Normandie." Miss M. Williams's ballad, "She shines before me like a star," was also redemanded. Mr. Henry Phillips was forced to repeat Dibdin's ballad, "Twas past meridian." Herr Fornes had to sing Schubert's "Wanderer" twice. Out of seventeen pieces there were no less than seven encores. Miss Lucombe was sufficiently recovered to appear, and, despite of her cold, made a most favourable impression in Bellini's "Que la voce." The concert ended with the National Anthem, the solos by Mme. Sontag, Miss M. Williams, and Mme. Castellani.

THURSDAY NIGHT.

There was a large attendance at the Cathedral this morning, the weather being still magnificent. The first and second parts of Haydn's "Creation," and a selection from Beethoven's service in C were in the first part. Madame Sontag sang "With verdure clad," and Madame Castellani "On mighty pens," both artists making a deep impression by their highly-finished vocalisation. Mr. Reeves and Mr. Lockey divided the tenor music, and to Messrs. Phillips and Lawler were allotted the bass solos. Miss Lucombe sang the air "The marvellous work," nicely. The choral singing was admirable, and the execution altogether a vast improvement on yesterday's performance of "Elijah." When the gleanings from the service began, there was a considerable secession from the auditory, marking painfully the schism in the High and Low Church. The second part opened with Mendelssohn's cantata, "Praise Jehovah" (Lauda Zion), the English adaptation by Mr. Bartholomew being sung; the solos were sung by the Misses Lucombe and Williams, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler. A miscellaneous selection terminated the part, beginning with the two double chorusses, "He rebuked" and "He led them," and the chorus "But the waters," from Handel's "Israel in Egypt;" Handel's "Holy, holy," sung by Madame Sontag; a new sacred song, by Dr. Wesley, conducted by the composer, the words from the Psalms, Lamentations, Micah, and Habakkuk; "Deeper and deeper still," and "Ye sacred priests," from Handel's "Jephtha," the former sung by Mr. Sims Reeves, the latter by Mme. Castellani; the quartet, "Alla Trinita," the air "Let the bright Seraphim," sung by Madame Sontag, with Mr. T. Harper's trumpet obligato and chorus; "Let their celestial concerts;" Mendelssohn's air, "But the Lord," from "Paul," sung by Miss Dolby; and, finally, Beethoven's "Hallelujah" chorus from the "Mount of Olives." This day's selection was much too long. The performance was over before ten minutes past four o'clock. Two short works entire, or the whole of an oratorio, better befits these festivals than such a mixture of styles. Haydn and Beethoven do not mix well in one programme.

The Bishop, Dr. Evans, Mr. Turner, and other gentlemen, have kept open house during the week. Gloucester, indeed, has maintained its fame for hospitality. The scheme of this night's concert, the third and concluding one, comprises Beethoven's "Egmont" overture, Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Wedding March," with a quartet from Mozart's "Idomeneo," and a trio by Curschman, terminating with the National Anthem.

To-morrow morning Handel's "Messiah" will be given. A fancy dress ball, at the Shire Hall, in the evening, will terminate this meeting, one of the most brilliant assemblages ever known. Some general remarks will be submitted in our next week's publication. The collection to-day was £142 13s. 6d.

Amongst the company present at the meeting were the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Dean of the Cathedral, Mr. T. Gambler Parry (High Sheriff), the Rev. Dr. Evans, D.D., the Rev. R. Sargeant, Captain Seymour, Messrs. E. Sampson, W. H. Hartley, Dent and Turner (Stewards), the Berkeleys of Spetchley, the Dean of Durham, Lord Ellenborough, Captain Daubeney, Captain J. Evans, R.N., Sir M. C. Crawley, Hon. Mrs. Sayers, Lord W. Somerset, Sir E. Tierney, K.B., Archdeacon Wetherell, Sir John Pakington, &c.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Gloucester, though not one of the largest or most ornate of the English Cathedrals, is an extremely interesting one; and the effect of the interior—the nave, with its massive Norman columns and round arches, and the elegant choir receding in far-off perspective—is very fine. The nave, as will be seen by our View, is plain and simple in its architectural features; the huge Norman pillars, with their unadorned capitals, and the slightly-enriched arches which they support; the triforia, and the clerestory windows above them, with the vaulting of the roof, being generally of severe, though admirable character. The clustered columns whence spring the vaulting-ribs are very fine features in the nave, and the corbels on which they rest are sculptured in grotesque forms. The choir-roof is marvellously fine, the vaulting being covered with a network of tracery. The great eastern window also adds not a little to the vista, as seen from the end of the nave. The organ-case is in the vile Gothic taste of the seventeenth century, and sadly mars the effect of the building.

The south porch, the subject of one of our Engravings, is one of the most elegant examples of its kind remaining. It was built in 1422, and in all its features is perfectly beautiful, though time has, on the exterior, shorn the details of some of their most striking and elaborate portions; and in the interior, rude repairs and wilful mischief have played their parts on the sculptured work.

Our initial letter is the mutilated doorway, now blocked up, supposed to be the pilgrim's door—a very quaint and interesting bit, figures being sculptured as if looking at the wanderers.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—THE GRAND NATIONAL CONCERTS.

We learn from authority, that the orchestra, which is to number upwards of ninety performers, is now completed. Amongst its members it will reckon the most celebrated instrumentalists of Europe. The *élite* of the Royal Italian Opera, Her Majesty's Theatre, the Philharmonic Society, and the great continental orchestras, is enlisted in its ranks. Richardson is the first flute, Bricealdi second flute, and Remusat the piccolo: the contra-bass will be without parallel. Amongst the violins are Molique, Sivori, Saindon, Willy, Cooper, and others of the same high class; in short, each several department will be filled with celebrities. With such an orchestra, Balfe should work wonders. A Miss Goddard, the favourite pupil of Thalberg, and whom the great master has pronounced the finest female performer of Europe, will make her *début*, and Thalberg himself is arranging new *themas* for the illustration of his own marvels of pianism. Musard is working incessantly on new polkas, waltzes, and quadrilles; and Signor Negri is preparing grand operatic selections for the special display of the various soloists. A rather curious incident connected with the orchestra will be the introduction of the monster double-bass, which cost Mr. Monck Mason £800, but which from its colossal proportions was found to be unavailable. It appears, however, that an ingenious mechanic named Brooks has, by a patented invention, removed all the previous obstacles, and this mighty instrument will now be brought to bear with immense effect for grand orchestral ensembles. A large number of engagements have been concluded with celebrated singers, amongst which are Sims Reeves, Madame Angri, Miss Pyne, Madame Tutze, the *prima donna* of the Grand Opera at Berlin; and a new vocalist, Madame Biscacciate, who has created a perfect *furor* at the Havannah. So great has been her popularity, that steamers have been named after her, and dishes bear her cognomen. If we may place faith in the several journals, she has produced a *Lind furor*. The grand choral force of the Royal chapel of Berlin, which consists of 69 male voices, has been engaged; to which will be added the picked voices from our two lyrical theatres and the harmonic societies.

George Macfarren is writing a lyrical work expressly for these concerts, entitled "The Sleeper Awakened," from the Arabian Nights; and Edward Loder is at work on the subject of "Telemachus;" the poem is by George Soane. Balfe has composed a new grand overture, for the purpose of developing the resources of the orchestra, and a new hunting glee, with new effects for the voices.

The decorations will be blue and silver, and the stalls will be arranged with backs and cushions. The rehearsals will commence almost immediately.

THE THEATRES.

SADLER'S WELLS.

On Friday, Mr. Milman's tragedy of "Fazio" was revived, in its present stage form of three acts. This compression of the matter, and, consequently, close consecution of harrowing situations, imposed a task upon the actress, which it requires astonishing energy to support. Miss Glyn enacted the part of Bianca with her usual power, and gave to it an improved reading, which, while it subdued the violence, added to the intensity of the delivery.

Mr. Knowles's "William Tell" has also been revived, and affords Mr. Phelps an opportunity of exhibiting his skill in embodying the melodramatic situations with which the piece abounds.

HAYMARKET.

On Monday, the comedy of "Born to Good Luck" was revived; the part of *Paulen O'Rafferty* being admirably performed by Mr. Hudson. In a subsequent portion of the evening, the actor also appeared as *Morgan Rattler*, in the farce of "How to pay the Rent."

NEW HIPPODROME.—Mr. Batty, of Astley's Royal Amphitheatre, has succeeded in obtaining premises and land in the neighbourhood of Hyde park, which he intends converting into an hippodrome during the Exhibition of 1851. The establishment is to be on the same scale as the Paris Hippodrome, with turnouts of the olden time, and other chivalric pageant spectacle.

THE LATE MRS. W. CLIFFORD.—We had a week or two since to contradict the rumour of Mrs. Clifford's death; this week, however, we have to record it. On Thursday week this gifted lady expired, at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. W. Harrison. She had been, it is said, twenty-eight years a member of the Haymarket company. Her power in depicting the mock respectabilities of the stage was unique.

The Archaeological Institute announce that, instigated by the success of the mediæval exhibition at the Society of Arts, they contemplate forming a central museum of ancient arts and manufactures, to be held in London simultaneously with the Great Exhibition of 1851. If sufficient space can be found, they suggest that a collection of paintings, illustrative of the early advance of the art, especially in Great Britain, might be added.

The corporation of Berwick have been assured by Sir George Grey, that, for the present at least, the Government will not dispose of the ramparts of the border city.

FRENCH CONTRACT FOR ENGLISH HORSES.—For the last few weeks a great number of English horses have been exported to France on board the General Steam Navigation Company's and Commercial Company's vessels on account of the French Government. There are several agents at present in this country for the purpose of making some very large purchases of chargers for the re-mounting of the French cavalry regiments, both heavy and light. The contract is for 12,000 at the price of £25 per horse for the light cavalry, and £28 for the heavy troops—cuirassiers, carabiniers, dragons, artillery, &c. Before they are sent off they will be thoroughly examined by experienced regimental veterinary surgeons of the French army, who have come over to this country for that purpose. In consequence of this demand, there is scarcely a vessel that arrives from Ireland which does not bring over from thirty to fifty horses of the very best breeds for this particular service.

THE BOYNE VIADUCT.—The works on the Dundalk and Belfast Junction Railway line are progressing rapidly. The viaduct over the Boyne has been in course of erection since January last, but it will take about eighteen months to complete it. By this viaduct, which is of enormous strength and extent, the railway crosses the defile. On each side the embankments are of considerable elevation. It will consist of 18 semicircular arches, each 60 feet in span, and will rest on 17 piers exclusive of the abutments. Those piers are of a very strong description. They are all founded on solid rock, some of them, and the north abutment, at a depth of 30 to 40 feet below the surface of the earth. They are constructed of blocks of granite (rock ashlar work), from a ton to two tons weight each, and the hardest and densest quality; they have an appearance of great strength and stability. The height of the arches over the ravine will be 140 feet above the bottom, and in addition to this there will be a strong stone parapet about 4 feet high. The lowest arch will be about 70 feet above the surface of the earth. The extreme length of the viaduct will be about 1400 feet. The largest piers rise up from the bottom and sides of the ravine. The works are contracted for by Messrs. Killen and Moore. There is nothing in Ireland to be compared to it for size.—*The Builder*.

THE RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Norfolk Beacon* thus notices a practice that has recently grown up in that city:—"About twenty-five negroes were arrested, and taken before his honor the Mayor, for violating the States law against slaves making their own bargains, and receiving the money for their services. They were discharged upon producing their badges. It will be recollected that there is a corporation law which allows negroes to work and receive their money by paying a tax of one dollar, and taking a badge. No more badges will be granted hereafter, as the corporation law conflicts with the State law on the subject. We are glad to see this movement; for really the negroes have become so independent under the present system, that it is almost impossible to get one to do a day's work, and a change is loudly called for."

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Again the English Funds have scarcely fluctuated during the week. The principal business since Monday has been preparations for the settlement of the Account, which took place on Wednesday. During its progress, since the 14th ult., commencing with Consols at 96½ (for las. Wednesday's delivery), the extreme fluctuation has been barely ½ per cent. The highest quotation has been 96½, the lowest 96. Money was worth 2½ per cent. for "carrying over" till October, but the lightness of the past Account did not create any great demand. Thursday was pay-day, and two failures were understood to have taken place. The parties had been *bears* for some time past, and could no longer, it is understood, carry over. The amounts were small. After the close of the account, the market became more buoyant, prices improving a fraction. At the termination of business, prices were for Bank Stock, 215; Reduced, 97½; Consols, 96½; New Three-and-a-quarter per Cent. Anns., 99½; India Bonds, £1000, 84 p.; Ditto, under £1000, 86 p.; Consols for Account, 96½; Exchequer Bills, £1000 June, 66 p.; Ditto, £500 June, 66 p.; Small, June, 66 p.

In the Foreign Market business has been confined to the most narrow limits, and, with the exception of Spanish Active Stock, fluctuations have been merely fractional. Some large sales lowered the price of the Active Bonds to 18½, but, on Wednesday, a sudden rally occurred, and 19½ became the quotation again, on Thursday, advancing to 19½. At present, however, the business done is purely speculative, little faith in the Spanish Government being felt by the public. The market, which was dull, closed with prices as follows:—Buenos Ayres Bonds, 6 per Cent., 59½; Cuban Bonds, 6 per Cent., 96; Danish Bonds, 1825, 5 per Cent., 101, ex d.; Equador Bonds, 3½; Mexican, 5 per Cent., 1846, ex Jan. Coupons, 29½; Ditto, Account, 29½; Peruvian Bonds, 1½ per Cent., 81½; Ditto, Account, 81½; Portuguese, 4 per Cent., 33½; Russian Bonds, 4½ per Cent., 96½; Spanish 5 per Cent., 1840, 19½; Ditto, Account, 19½; Venezuela Bonds, 2½ per Cent., 32½; Ditto, Account, 32½; Ditto, Deferred, 11½; Dutch, 2½ per Cent., 57½.

Shares have again been improving, the most marked rise being in South-Eastern, South-Western, and Brightons. In the first case, a rise of £1 a share is registered, South-Westerns have advanced 2½ per cent. during the week, and London and Brighton 2 per cent. Although the settlement is approaching, still prices are maintained, but a large failure on Thursday has for the moment tended to check the rise. When the market closed, prices quoted for Aberdeen, 94; Bristol and Exeter, 63; Caledonian, 88; Ditto, New, £10 Preference, 5½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 9½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 16; Eastern Counties, 6; Eastern Union, Class B and C, 3½; Ditto, Scrip (6 per cent.), 18½; East Lincolnshire, guaranteed 6 per cent., 28½; Edinburgh

and Glasgow, 25; Great Northern, 11; Do., ½ A Deferred, 3½; Do., ½ B 6 per Cent., 7½; Do., Five per Cent. Pref., 12½; Great South and West, (Ireland), 31½; Great Western, 67½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 56½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 44; Leeds and Bradford, 95½; London and Blackwall, 54; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 84; Ditto, Guaranteed, Five per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Preference, Five per Cent., 59; London and North-Western, 112½; Ditto, New Quarters, 18½; London and South-Western, 69½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New, £10 Preference, 8½; Midland, 38 x.d.; Ditto, £50 Shares, 11½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 14½ x.d.; North British, 6; Ditto, Preference, 5; North Staffordshire, 7½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 8; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 19; Scottish Central, 12½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 9½; Shrewsbury and Chester, Oswestry, 6; South-Eastern, 18½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 6; South Wales, 21; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 10½; Ditto, G.N.E., Preference, 4½; York and North Midland, 19 x.d.; Ditto, Preference, 7½; Northern of France, 14½; Paris and Strasbourg, 7½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—A fair average quantity of English wheat, chiefly of this year's growth, and of excellent quality, has been received up to our market on Monday. Fine dry qualities have commanded a steady sale at full prices, while the middling and inferior kinds have been well supported. A good business has been transacted in foreign wheat, at late rates. The barley trade has ruled firm, and, in some instances, fine parcels of both English and foreign oats have been sold at a premium. Owing to the large arrivals of oats from abroad, the oat trade has become less active, but we have no actual fall in notice in the quotations. Both beans and peas have been held for rather more money. Flour firm, and quite as dear as last week.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s to 45s; ditto, white, 42s to 51s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 44s; ditto, white, 40s to 45s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s; distilling ditto, 24s to 28s; mulling ditto, 25s to 28s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 43s to 47s; brown ditto, 43s to 44s; Chevalier, 54s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 18s; potato ditto, 18s to 22s; Vegalina, 54s to 55s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 18s; tick beans, new, 23s to 28s; ditto, old, 25s to 29s; grey peas, 25s to 27s; white, 24s to 27s; bolvers, 27s to 30s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; suet, 29s to 34s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 34s per 280 lbs. American flour, 21s to 25s per bushel.

The Seed Market.—Canary seed is dull in sale, and again lower to purchase. Linseed and rapeseed are in moderate request, at full prices. All other seeds, including cakes, are very dull. Linseed, English, sowing, 52s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 43s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 40s to 46s; hempseed, 32s to 36s per quarter; coriander, 18s to 21s; brown mustard seed, 42s to 45s; white ditto, 7s 9d to 8s; and tares, 3s 6d to 6s per bushel; English rapeseed, 42s to 43s per last; linseed cakes, English, 42s to 43s; foreign ditto, 26 10s to 27 5s per 1000; rape-cakes, 45 to 48 10s per ton; canary, 56s to 63s per quarter.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 43s 2½; barley, 23s 0d; oats, 17s 11d; rye, 25s 4d; beans, 28s 8d; peas, 27s 10d.

The Six Weeks Average.—Wheat, 43s 7d; barley, 22s 7d; oats, 18s; rye, 23s 1d; beans, 28s 6d; peas, 27s.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s; barley, 1s; oats, 1s; rye, 1s; beans, 1s; peas, 1s.

Tea.—There is less activity in our market than for some weeks past; nevertheless a good business is doing. Common sound congou is quoted at 11½d to 11¼d per lb.

Sugar.—All kinds of sugar are in demand, and a steady inquiry this week, and fine yellow and grained samples have been sold at late rates. Refined goods move off steadily; and brown lumps are worth 50s 6d to 51s per cwt.

Coffee.—The demand for this article has fallen off, and the late improvement in the quotations has not been supported. The nominal figure of good ordinary native Ceylon is 47s per cwt.

Rice.—The market is quiet. 6000 bags Madras sold at 8s 6d to 10s per cwt., for low to good white.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s to 2s per cwt. We quote Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, 7s to 7½s; Waterford, 7½s to 7s; Cork, 7½s per cwt. Dutch butter has given way 3s to 4s per cwt. In English no change has taken place. The bacon market is steady, at late rates. Waterford, sizeable, 40s to 60s; heavy, 50s to 60s per cwt. Lard firm, at 50s to 52s for Waterford bladdered; and 38s to 46s for kips. Most other kinds of provisions are selling at last week's prices.

Tallow.—Both on the spot and for forward delivery, the demand is steady. 12½ C, on the spot, is selling at 37s to 37½ per cwt for old; and 37s 6d to 37½ 9d for new. Town tallow, 37s per cwt, net cash.

Sperm and seal firm. Linseed and most kinds of fish oil command a steady sale, at very full prices.

Spirits.—About 300 puncheons of West India rum have sold this week, at full prices. In brandy very little is doing, yet late rates are well supported. No change in corn prices.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £2 10s to £4; clover ditto, £3 to £4 8s; and straw, £1 3s to £1 10s per load.

Cattle.—West Wyalam, 13s; Hetton, 16s 3d; Stewart's, 16s 3d; Tees, 16s; Eden Main, 15s; Tanfield Moor Butch, 12s 8d; Haptham, 15s per ton. 15s per ton.

Hops.—A few parcels of new hops have changed hands this week; Sussex, at £12 12s to £15 16s; and Kent, £6 to £8 per cwt. Picking is now pretty general; and the duty is called £200,000 to £205,000.

Wool.—The quantity of colonial and other wool disposed of at the public sales is about 40,000 bales, at very full prices. The auctions will terminate about the 21st inst.

Potatoes.—Full average supplies of home-grown potatoes are still coming forward in excellent condition. The demand is somewhat inactive, at from 40s to 75s per ton for middling and coarse qualities.

Smithfield.—Our market has ruled heavy this week, owing to the increasing arrivals, and prices have had a downward tendency.

Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 0d; veal, 3s 2d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 0d per lb. to sink the offals.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are much better supplied than of late. Generally speaking, the demand rules heavy at our quotations.

Beef, from 2s 2d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 8d; and pork, 3s 0d to 4s 0d per 8 lbs by the carcase.

R. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, AUG. 14.

The Queen was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Esq., M.P., her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

ADMIRALTY, SEPT. 2.

The following promotions have this day taken place consequent on the death, on the 1st inst., of Admiral of the Red Robert Dudley Oliver—

Admiral of the White J. Cochet, to be Admiral of the Red.

Admiral of the Blue J. Maclellan, to be Admiral of the White.

Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir T. Bridges, O.M.G., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White B. M. P., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue J. R. Dacres, to be Vice-Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir W. B. Proctor, Bart., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White W. Ward, to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue V. F. Hatton, to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain F. E. Loch, to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

RETIRED CAPTAINS.—A Adley and Sir R. O'Connor, K.C.H., have been promoted to be Retired Rear-Admirals, on the terms proposed in the London Gazette of the 1st of September, 1846, without increase of half-pay.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

PEMBROKESHIRE: S. Harford, Esq., to be Deputy Lieutenant.

1st Troop of Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry: F. M. Wilson, to be Lieutenant, vice P. Huddleston; F. A. Oakes to be Cornet, vice F. M. Wilson.

3rd Regiment of West York Militia: G. L. Fox, Esq., to be Colonel, vice Cholmley.

BANKRUPTS.

T. BRADLEY, Ranelagh-road, Pincock, lard-refiner. G. FRIEND, Kidderminster, Worcester-shire, bookseller. W. THOMAS, Southport, Gloucestershire, baker. J. STOKK, Kingston-upon-Hull, wine and spirits merchant. W. WARD, Liverpool, victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. MONCUR, Kettle Bridge, Fisherie, merchant. D. M'QUEEN MOORE, Birneyknowes, Haddingtonshire, farmer. C. MASON & CO., Perth, drapers.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

This Gazette contains a notification from the Speaker of the House of Commons, that at the end of 14 days he will issue out his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the electing a new member for the University of Cambridge, in the room of Charles Ewan Law, Esq., deceased.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 10.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Brevet-Major John Jacob, of the Bombay Artillery, to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 10.

6th Foot: Captain E. J. Cruise to be Captain, vice J. M. Isaac. 16th: Ensign J. Parker to be Lieutenant, vice Ruxton. 27th: Lieut J. A. Rae to be Lieutenant, vice Crozier. 41st: Lieut J. E. Eglington to be Captain, vice Thurstay; Ensign W. E. Leche to be Lieutenant, vice Eginton. 70th: Lieut W. Crozier to be Lieutenant, vice Rae. 92nd: Ensign D. P. Campbell to be Lieutenant, vice Anderson.

3rd West India Regiment: Lieut C. Cliffs to be Lieutenant, vice Clampton. Royal Newfoundland Companies: Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class J. C. Minto to be Surgeon, vice Grant.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Surgeon G. D. Dods, M.D., to be Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class, vice



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. Batty. 80th Night of Masepall—ON MONDAY, September 16th, 1850, and during the week, the Entertainments will commence, at 7 o'clock, with MAZEPPA and the WILD HORSE. Masepall, Mr. N. J. Hicks. The Spectacle will be succeeded by the EQUESTRIAN LADIES' FEET, the SCENES of the CIRCUS. To conclude with Fittsball's popular Drama, entitled WARLOCK KENNELSON. Box-office open from 11 till 4. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

**LAST FOUR NIGHTS.—MONSTER DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.**—ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—MONDAY, September 16th, Tuesday 17th, Wednesday 18th, and Thursday 19th. The View of the Alps by Danvers, and the Passage of the Army of Napoleon, will be exhibited. Promenade Concerts by the most complete Military Band in the Kingdom. Conductor, Mr. Godfrey, concluding with a brilliant Display of Fireworks by Southey. Doors open from 9 A.M. Feeding of the Animals at half-past 4; Concert half-past 5; Fireworks half-past 5. Admission, 1s.

**IRELAND.—Miss CATHERINE HAYES.**—This celebrated Vocalist being engaged early in December next at Rome, will make her LAST APPEARANCE in IRELAND in OCTOBER and NOVEMBER next, previous to her departure for Italy.

**MR. JOHN PARRY'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.**—MENT.—Mr. John Parry will give his NOTES VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL ON TUESDAY Evening at Hastings, on Thursday, at St. Leonard's; on Friday, at Lewes; and on Tuesday, the 24th, at Brighton.

**THE HIPPOPOTAMUS,** presented by H. H. the Viceroys of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at Four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

**INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA.**—GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic MOVING DIORAMA ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MAIL TO INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve; Afternoon, three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

**SUPERB EXHIBITIONS OF ART, ADJOINING THE ADELAIDE GALLERY.**—This matchless Exhibition defies all competition, and contains the wonderful Performances of Automaton and Automaton, the size of life; Lady Organist, size of life; Serpents and Palm Trees, Gorgeous Temple of Fountains, Splendid Pearl Towers, Jewelled Theatre, Matchless Singing-Bird in a Cage of Pure Gold, &c. 5000 feet of Needle-Work Pictures, Exquisite Cosmorama Views. Hatching Chickens by the Original Inventor will be shortly added.—Admission, One Shilling. Children Half-price. Catalogues 3d. each. Open in the Morning from 11 till 5; Evening, 7 till 10.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—The ALPINE SINGERS from Styria, perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight.—LECTURE on the ELECTRIC MACHINE by Dr. Biddell, daily at Two, and in the Evenings at a Quarter past Nine. LECTURE ON CHEMISTRY by J. H. Pepper, Esq., daily at a Quarter past Three, and in the Evenings at Eight.—MODEL OF WESTON'S PATENT NOVA-MOTIVE RAILWAY at work daily.—NEW SERIES OF DISSOLVING VIEWS, DYER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

**GREAT EXHIBITION in 1851.—Her Majesty's Commissioners** have decided that demands for space for exhibition must be returned by the Local Committees by the 31st of October. The Westminster Local Committee, therefore, urge upon the inhabitants of their district to send in their applications by Monday, the 27th of October; otherwise they may not be able to obtain the space they require. The necessary forms may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. G. H. DREW, No. 28, Parliament-street.—Sept. 11, 1850.

**GUYS.—The MEDICAL SESSION COMMENCES ON TUESDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER.**—The Introductory Address will be given by BRANSBY B. COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., at two o'clock.—Gentlemen who desire to become Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance; or the sum of £100 in one payment will entitle a Student to a perpetual ticket.—Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Assistants, and Resident Obstetric Clerks are selected, according to merit, from those students who have attended a second year.—Mr. STOCKER, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, is authorized to enter the names of Students, and to give further information, if required.

**GEOLOGY.—Elementary Collections,** to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Two Guineas to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London.

**A LADY** having three daughters with Miss HAMMOND, who has high references among the Clergy of the Church of England, has much pleasure, with other Parents of Pupils, in RECOMMENDING her ESTABLISHMENT to the attention of those Parents who are seeking a first EDUCATION for their DAUGHTERS.—Address, free, 17, Ladbroke Villas, Kensington-park.

**CRAUFORD HOUSE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and CHEMICAL SCHOOL,** Maidenhead, Berks.—The importance of scientific knowledge being now generally felt, Mr. J. D. M. PEARCE, A.M., intends, in order to render his usual chemical course more complete, to erect a Laboratory, where his pupils may be able, after Christmas, to pursue those branches of analysis which are essential to the Agriculturist, Manufacturer, Engineer, and Engineer, and to hope to enhance the estimation in which his school has been hitherto held. Every branch of a useful and polite education is embraced, the mathematics are thoroughly taught, and French is constantly spoken by the pupils, under the direction of an efficient native. German is also spoken, and Singing taught in classes. Every attention is paid to moral and religious culture, and the situation and arrangements of the establishment are such, that during four years it has been completely exempted from illness.—Prospectuses and references will be sent on application. Chemical Referee, H. D. PEPPER, Esq., Chemist to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, London.

**DECORATIVE PAINTING.—Mr. FREDERICK SANG,** from the Royal Academy of Munich, Decorative Artist in Fresco and all other kinds of Painting, whose works may be seen in the principal public buildings of the metropolis, begs to inform his patrons, and Architects in particular, that he has considerably increased his establishment, and is now enabled to undertake, on the shortest notice, the embellishment of private and public buildings, in any part of the United Kingdom, on the most reasonable terms, and in any of the latest and most modern styles.—Apply to F. SANG, Decorative Artist, 28, Pall Mall, London.

**BIRCHER, HEREFORDSHIRE.—To be LET** immediately, furnished, a most desirable residence, called the KNOLL, for a small genteel family. A good walled garden, well stocked with fruit trees, and land adjoining sufficient to keep a horse and two cows, and more may be had if required. It is situated four miles from Hereford, and is a most healthy and beautiful spot. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DENNE, Esq., Bircher Hall, Leominster.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the instant the Chief Office of this Company in London will be REMOVED to Nos. 20 and 21, FOLKLY. BENJN. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary, 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, September 3, 1850.

**LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**—See-bathing on the Hampshire and Dorsetshire Coasts. Issue of Family Tickets at very Reduced Prices. In order to give the facilities of cheap communication with several attractive places on this coast (the most economical and quiet watering-places within reach of London), compartments of first and second class carriages, for the use of a household, are let on the following terms:—From Weymouth (either first or second class) to Bournemouth, £10; from Weymouth to Bournemouth and back, £15. (A steamboat plies between Lymington and Yarmouth. This is the shortest sea passage to the Isle of Wight and the beautiful scenery at the back of that island.)

From Bournemouth to Weymouth, £10. The usual allowance of luggage to each passenger. Omnibuses communicate with the railway train at Bournemouth and Dorchester, and conveyances can be procured upon application to the station agents at the above stations. By order of the Directors, CORNELIUS STOVIN, General Manager of Traffic. Waterloo Station, Sept. 7.

**GLENFIELD STARCH.—The ladies** are respectfully requested to make a trial of this starch, which, for domestic use, now stands unrivalled. Sold by all shopkeepers. Agents wanted apply to Mr. ROBERT WOTHERSPOON, 40, Dunlop-street, Glasgow.

**NIGHT LIGHTS.—CAUTION.**—Patented 30th January, 1844.—CHILD'S NIGHT LIGHTS, registered 20th September, 1843, are sold by all Grocers and Wax Chandlers throughout the country, at 6d per box. The sale of the above, amounting at the present time to many tons weekly, shows that they meet with the approbation of the public. Any description of them is therefore unnecessary. The object of this advertisement is to request purchasers to examine the name on the Boxes, so as to insure their getting what they intend.

Night Lights are liable not to last the time that they profess (frequently going out an hour or two after lighting); to be affected by the temperature of the room they are burnt in; to be injured by keeping any length of time; and to have an unpleasant smell. The Manufacturers consider that by use of materials secured to them by several Patents, and by long experience of the Manufacture, that they have overcome these difficulties, and they therefore beg, that, should any attempted substitute be recommended, they may be carefully compared as to all the above particulars. PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE COMPANY, Belmont, Vauxhall.

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The Editress, receiving constant complaints of the difficulty of procuring THE LADY'S LIBRARY, begs to refer to her Publishers, who will forward it to any place in the United Kingdom on receipt of eighteen postage stamps; but inquiries for Instructions and Materials to be addressed to her residence, 29, Charlotte-street, Portland-place. London: DARTON and Co., Holborn-hill.

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Just published, English, One Vol., 12mo, Milan, 1850, 6s. Part II., English-Italian, will be ready shortly. This Dictionary combines the advantages of portability with every thing being the latest and most correct, and contains as much matter as some of the larger dictionaries. P. ROLANDI, Foreign Bookseller, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

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## THE COMING CHRISTMAS TALE.

—FRANK MEANWELL, or Mistaken Purposes, a Tale of the Month, is now appearing in Fortnightly Parts of THE FAMILY FRIEND, price 2d. each.

The Number for September 15 will contain, in addition to many other matters, an article upon the Laying-out of Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper Tables, with New Designs for Folding Dinner Napkins, illustrated by Twenty neat Wood Engravings. The same number contains beautiful patterns for an open-work Knitted Stocking for a Child, and a Baby's Boot in Crochet, by the celebrated Mrs. Warren. Ask for No. 30 of THE FAMILY FRIEND.

The Editor of THE FAMILY FRIEND offers Prizes to the amount of Fifty Guineas to the Authors of the best Enigmas, Charades, Riddles, Fire-side Games, Practical Puzzles, &c., &c., to be published at Christmas Next, under the title of FAMILY PASTIME; or, HOMES MADE HAPPY. See No. 30 of THE FAMILY FRIEND. London: HOULSTON and STOKEMAN, and all Booksellers.

## THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1851.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

IN THREE LANGUAGES. The Proprietors of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS have the honour to announce to their readers and the public generally, that they have made arrangements for the publication of a complete, carefully written, and profusely illustrated History and Description of the GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS, to be held in London in 1851. During the whole period of the Exhibition they will issue a Series of SUPPLEMENTS to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, containing the fullest and most authentic Reports of the Proceedings, and Descriptions of the various Objects of Art and Manufacture, with Illustrations by the most competent Artists, and executed in the highest style of Wood-Engraving.

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## GRANDE EXPOSITION DE 1851.

## L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

EN TROIS LANGUAGES. Les Propriétaires de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS ont l'honneur d'annoncer au public Français, qu'ils ont disposé avec de grands soins une complète publication écrite et profusément illustrée de l'Histoire et Description de la GRANDE EXPOSITION DE L'INDUSTRIE DE TOUTES NATIONS, qui se tiendra à Londres en 1851. Pendant toute la durée de l'Exposition ils publieront une série de SUPPLÉMENTS à L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, contenant les plus complets et plus authentiques rapports des Procédés et de Description des Objets variés d'Art et de la Manufacture, avec des Illustrations dessinées par les plus éminents Artistes, et exécutées avec la plus grande perfection, en Gravure sur Bois.

Aucune dépense n'est épargnée pour rendre la Publication en tous points digne de la grande Exposition, et de telle sorte que les Français trouvent dans ce rapport tout ce qu'ils ont besoin de savoir, et qu'ils trouvent dans ce rapport tout ce qu'ils ont besoin de savoir, et qu'ils trouvent dans ce rapport tout ce qu'ils ont besoin de savoir.

Afin, aussi, que les Artistes et les Manufacturiers des Nations Étrangères, qui enverront leurs productions à cette Exposition d'Industrie, puissent avoir l'avantage d'un record permanent et intelligible de l'événement aussi intéressant qu'important, les SUPPLÉMENTS de L'ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS seront publiés en FRANÇAIS, en ALLEMAND, aussi bien qu'en ANGLAIS.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## IN DREI SPRACHEN.

## DIE GROSSE KUNST- und GEWERB-AUSSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, in 1851.

Die Eigentümer der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS beehren sich hiermit dem deutschen Publikum die Anzeige zu machen, dass sie eine sorgsam abgefasste und vollständig illustrierte Beschreibung der GROSSEN KUNST- und GEWERB-AUSSTELLUNG ALLER NATIONEN, welche im Jahre 1851 in London statt finden wird, heraus geben werden. Während der ganzen Dauer dieser Ausstellung wird die ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS mit einer Reihe von GROSSEN BEILAGEN erscheinen, welche genaue und authentische Berichte von allen, was in Betreff jener Ausstellung Interesse bietet, eine ausführliche Beschreibung der verschiedenen Kunst und Gewerbe-Erzeugnisse und reichhaltige ILLUSTRATIONEN, gezeichnet von den ersten Künstlern und ausgeführt in Holzschneide der ersten Classe, enthalten werden.

Die Eigentümer der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS schließen keine Kosten als available Werk den grossen Unternehmen, in jeder Beziehung, würdig zu machen, der Welt damit eine treue und vollständig illustrierte Beschreibung jener grossen Ausstellung zu übergeben, welche als bleibende, allgemein-nützliche Beziehung-Autorität dienen wird, und zwar in einer so eleganten Form und zu einem so niedrigen Preise, dass während der Anschaffung derselben allen Klassen leicht wird, als mit der Eleganz in den Salons der Reichen harmonisch.

Um anderen Nationen, und besonders deren Künstlern und Fabrikanten, die Gelegenheit zu geben, sich eine treue und leicht verständliche Beschreibung aller Erzeugnisse von Interesse, welche in der grossen universal Ausstellung von 1851, Platz finden, zu verschaffen, werden die arbeitsamen BEILAGEN der ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS in DEUTSCHER und FRANZÖSISCHER, sowohl als in ENGLISCHER Sprache, erscheinen.

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## ALPACA UMBRELLAS.—The economy,





THE AFRICAN EXHIBITION, AT THE COSMORAMA, REGENT-STREET.

## AFRICAN EXHIBITION.

A VERY interesting exhibition of three natives of Southern and Eastern Africa has just been opened at the Cosmorama, Regent-street, and is worthy of visit, perhaps, from more sight-seekers than happen to be in London at this moment.

These individuals are a Kaffir man and an Amaponda woman from the south, and "Larcher," a Zoolu chief from the eastern coast, bordering on the Mozambique Channel. They speak, however, the same language, but with different dialects. The exhibition-room is hung round with skins and horns of wild animals of Africa, and with various weapons, and on the tables are some specimens of their domestic implements.

The Kaffir, Bourzaqual, is a fine athletic fellow, twenty-five years of age, of middle stature, with a copper-coloured skin, heightened in places with red clay: his features are unmistakably African, in the large jaw, the broad nose, the dark eye, and the woolly hair. These are, also, the characteristics of the Zoolu-man—but he is larger in stature, and quite black. They are both dressed in cow-skins. The mantle of the Zoolu is, however, decorated with a profusion of animals' tails, and his head is dressed with ostrich feathers. The Kaffir wields the light and sharp assegai, or lance, with great dexterity; and his prowess was often proved against the British in the late war. He hurls the assegai, while the Zoolu uses a shorter implement, with which he stabs. They go through a sham fight, in which the shaking of shields is very prominent; and howling and stamping strive to outvie the report of gunpowder.

Homcaumba, the Amaponda wife of the Zoolu, is usually introduced carrying a water-jar on her head, after the manner of her country. She is about twenty-five years of age; her costume is of cowskins; and her short hair is rolled into small tags, kept stiff by means of red clay, rubbed into them as freely as any vendor of bear's-grease could desire.

The Kaffir is quickest of apprehension, and has already picked up some words of English; the others are either duller or more lazy. In common with most Africans, they have no notion of time, cannot tell their own age, or fix a date for any event in their lives. They have very odd snuff-boxes, and most curious receptacles for them. The snuff-boxes are either small horns or hollow reeds, and these they carry in their ears, in lieu of ear-rings.

From their performances our Artist has selected a native dance, such as is common daily during the ripening of the grain, and at the period corresponding with the English harvest-home. The Zoolu is dancing before his wife, and stamping most violently with his feet on the floor, at the same time that both sing a wild and monotonous chant, the burthen of which is "Azshee, azshee;" whilst the wife, with her body bent forward, keeps time by clapping her hands. This dance is a considerable exertion; and after it the chief is evidently exhausted.

The Africans have been brought to this country by Mr. Cawood, subject to a bargain made with them before leaving the Cape, with the consent of Sir Harry Smith, the Governor, and their chief. The agreement is for two years. Their behaviour, since their arrival, has been unexceptionable; they seem pleased with the change, and enjoy English living, giving preference to mutton as food.

Altogether, this is a most attractive exhibition, and entitled to special encouragement.

## WHIRLWIND AT EXETER.

We have been favoured by an accredited Correspondent at St. David's, Exeter, with the accompanying Sketch and details of an extraordinary phenomenon, witnessed by many persons of respectability, among whom were Mr. Webber, landlord of the Port Royal Inn, and boat-builder; besides other persons whose testimony can be relied on. Mr. Webber states that on Saturday afternoon last, between the hours of three and four, whilst working in his shed, his attention was arrested by a loud rushing sound, which proceeded from a path immediately outside the building. On hastening thither, he saw large stones, dust, &c.

taken up as in a whirlwind, from a space on the ground as large as a coach-wheel. This revolving column gradually drew towards a small punt afloat in the adjacent river, and moored to a post by the bank; the boat was then lifted as high in the air as the painter would allow, and was held there by the force of the wind, spinning round like a top. The column then moved on towards a four-oared gig, moored in a similar manner; when, simultaneously, the punt fell, and the gig was elevated precisely in a similar manner, the painter holding her head down to four or five feet from the water, whilst the stern was raised about fifteen feet. The column then seemed to have expended its strength, and fell, so to speak, in water, with the noise of a ton weight, dashing and stirring up the bed of the river with foam. The gig is thirty feet long, and had in her, at the time she was taken up, from twelve to fifteen gallons of water; she has been rendered quite useless. What renders this occurrence the more remarkable is, that at the time scarcely a breath of wind was stirring, and the sky was nearly cloudless.

## THE SEA-SERPENT.

The mysterious stranger has been again seen by Mr. Travers and his enterprising yachtsmen. They have brought four rifles to bear upon his left eye, which, it seems, he most merrily winked at his pursuers. He would have laughed in his sleeve at the pleasant conceit, but we learn that he had just put off his coat. He, however, wished them a polite good morning, and descended to unknown depths.

"On Saturday last," writes Mr. Travers, "the weather having the appearance of being settled fine, I put out to sea, determined, as far as the capabilities of my little craft would permit, to go any length in finding out the position of the stranger, hoping, by keeping a constant look-out in every direction, to discover him. Nor was I disappointed, the animal, lured no doubt by the dense masses of fish now off the coast, having remained within a comparatively short distance of the land. At about eleven o'clock a.m., when off Dunworley Head, one of my crew on the look-out sang out, 'The sea-serpent on starboard bow!' and on looking in the direction indicated I had the pleasure of at once recognising the same monster that I had before seen; and greatly do I regret indeed that you, or some party conversant with natural history, were not on board with me. We drew as close as I thought consistent with safety, and had ample proof of the creature being piscivorous, he being at the time engaged in bolting a number of large haak, or conger eels. I had now for the first time a view of his tail, which entirely differs from the usual form of that extremity in most descriptions of fish, being furnished with no fin, but somewhat resembling a huge elephant's trunk or proboscis, the end long drawn out, and curling and twisting in a very remarkable manner. I really feel afraid to hazard expressing in figures what I judge to be the dimensions of the animal, but I do believe that if it were stretched straight from head to tail that it would be rather over than under thirty fathoms long, and of that length I am satisfied fully half is seven feet in diameter. The mouth is a most capacious organ, and opens something like that of an alligator. The small size of the gills—for I could discern nothing like the blowing holes of a whale—rather surprised me. The nose, I think, is formed of a soft flesh-like substance, not bony; and from the broken condition of the external coat of scales, I am satisfied, as before observed, that the beast is now in its 'coating' state. After a little time it appeared evident that he had fallen asleep, as we could perceive him rapidly drifting on the shore, at the east side of Dunworley Head; and I once more, although I now feel with more rashness than discretion, resolved to try the effect of fire-arms in capturing him. Four rifles were prepared, brought simultaneously to bear on the animal's head, and, giving the word myself, and directing all to aim for the eye turned towards us, bang went the pieces in a volley, the shots taking evident effect. His first movement was to shake his head and wink the wounded eye in a rapid manner and then, as if to cool the painful wound, he suddenly dived, since when I haven't had the slightest trace of him, either by my own observation or through others."

## PRIZE MEDALS.

This interesting Medal has been designed and executed in gold and silver, by Mr. Aronson, of Bangor, for distribution to the successful candidates at the Rhuddlan Royal Eisteddfod and North Wales Musical Festival, to be held at Rhuddlan Castle, on the 24th instant and three following days. The Illustra-



THE RHUDDLAN ROYAL EISTEDDOD PRIZE MEDAL.

tion shows the obverse of the Medal, with a view of the ancient Castle, which has been roofed and otherwise fitted up for the performance, at an expense of £800. The reverse of the Medal bears a portrait of the Right Honourable Lord Mostyn, President of the Festival. The Prizes will be awarded for the best poems, essays, and musical performances; for proficiency in education, and the best productions in useful arts and manufactures.

**SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM.**—On Tuesday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a fire of rather a serious character broke out in the premises in the joint occupation of Mr. Child, a private gentleman, and Mr. Solomon Stern, an importer of foreign cigars, in Matthew-terrace, Hackney-road. On the neighbours entering the building, they found one of the rooms on the second-floor, which was used as a warehouse, and filled with cigars, in one mass of flame. The heat at that time was so intense, that it was impossible to approach near the place to render the least assistance in checking the fury of the fire. The flames speedily reached the roof, and were not extinguished until Mr. Stern's property was nearly all destroyed, and the building partially gutted. From an inspection since made, it is the opinion of Mr. Stern that the premises were wilfully fired. Fortunately his loss will be covered by an insurance in the Scottish Union Fire-Office.

**THE SHOOTING SEASON IN BELGIUM.**—So strange and perplexing is the operation of the game-laws in France and Belgium, that the sportsman, especially the foreigner, is sadly puzzled to know when he may legally enter upon the enjoyment of dog and gun; for, whilst the law would hold him harmless for enjoying his love of the same at a certain time in one particular spot, it would amerce him in heavy penalties were he to venture on the practice some two miles distant. Thus, for instance, in Belgium, whilst shooting legally commenced in the province of Brabant, Eastern and Western Flanders, Limbourg, Namur, and its provinces on August 31, the law strictly forbids the same sport in the provinces of Anvers, Liege, the provinces on the left bank of the Meuse, and Luxembourg until the 8th instant. In the province of Hainault, and some others, the sportsman must remain quiescent until the powers that be in those parts give him leave to shoulder his gun.

The wife of General Avezzana, the distinguished Italian patriot, lately met with a shocking accident, in New York, from the effects of which she will not recover. While attempting to shut an open window-blind, at her residence in Broadway, she was precipitated into the street upon the pavement. The window, which extended to the floor, was in the second storey, about 12 feet from the ground. Madame Avezzana fell upon the side of her head, and was taken up senseless.



WHIRLWIND AT EXETER.